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## SUPERSTITION AND EDUCATION.

IN evoking a subject for reflective commentary out of two themes so dissimilar and antagonistic as Education and Superstition, we are attracted by the simple course of events, and by one or two remarkable evidences of the strength of the bad power, and the need of the good, presented to us with momentary force by the historical occurrences of our own time. Two senates — an English discussion, and an American declamation — one hopeless revolution, and one gigantic war — furnish to us the examples we are ready to adduce, and originate reflections from which we are sure a sound public moral may be drawn. Fanaticism at Lahore — Communism and Jesuitry in Poland — the oration of John Quincy Adams at Washington — and the Wales Education debate in our own Commons Parliament — these are data upon which reflections may be well founded, wholesome to Christianity and redolent of humanity and truth.

The engraving which illustrates the page before the reader gives pictorial record of one of the incidents which preceded the war of treachery and aggression which the people of the Punjaub have made upon our empire in the east; and the fact it describes was one of the superstitious preludes to those burning battles which were to vindicate the supremacy of British power and justice, and add a new lustre to the glory of our arms. The court astrologer of Lahore appears engaged in calculating a "fortunate day" on which the Sikh army should attack their foe; and the fraud and deception of Pagan worship send forth their false prophecy against the providence and omnipotence of the Christian God. Of course, amid the debaucheries and profligacy of the court of Lahore — with passion, drunkenness, and treachery holding joint command over queen, chiefs, and soldiery — no true faith, no religious trust, were to be expected, even in the heathenism in which those intemperate revellers were supposed to place a superstitious faith. There was accordingly none of the solemnity and reverence which attended the ancient auguries of the elder classic time. A halo of respect was shed around the implicit credence in the mythologies of old; and there was even a sort of inspiration in the confidence with which the Roman soothsayers foretold evil upon a bad enterprise, or victory to a just war. The venerable men who looked for omens to their gods would still associate with their pretended revelations a distinct and defined morality; and strong indeed must have been the corruption, and more than political the necessities, which could wring from the augur the foretelling a favourable issue to a cause that was evidently and hopelessly bad. And among races not half so civilised — among the elder Moors, the wilder Arabs, and the simple and undepraved people of wide and limitless deserts — though the faith in augury was strong, and the watchings after happy omens anxious and lingering — yet the sign of favour was never looked for except through the presumption that the act to be undertaken was good and virtuous — an act worthy of the greatness and protection of the power to which the people gave their faith. And, we may add that, when once that faith was given, obedience to the religion was an obligation as impressive as obedience to the law. But with the depraved and passionate, though brave and warlike, races to whom we are now teaching a dreadful lesson of retribution, there was neither a care for the character of their cause, nor a respect for the interpreters of their religion. Plunder and profligacy were their ruling spirits — perfidy the atmosphere in which they breathed. The Sikh soldiery embarking upon a warfare the most treacherous and detestable — the most forbidding in its aspect and fearful in its frowns — prepared themselves for the vastest crimes, and dared to ask their false priests and gods for success and fortune in their diabolical commission. Their star-worshippers spake, and the "fortunate day" they named for them was rejected like a loathsome meal. They had no virtue in their cause — none in their faith; they derided their astrologer because *his* day did not fall in with *their* desires, and they threatened and corrupted him until they found a day that did!

And what a "fortunate day!" — their power laid prostrate — their thousands slaughtered — their artillery captured — three magnificent battles perishing them away — their hosts retreating — their enemy triumphant — and soon, in the onward and rapid march of our vengeance, their country conquered, and the British lion, with his roar of victory, in the yielded citadel of Lahore. The Christian forces went into their war without an augury, save that which rested in the cause of justice and of right; and when their battles were over, and their conquests dearly and gallantly achieved, it was a sight great and beautiful, inspiring in the very nobleness of its simplicity, to behold the thankful victors camped before the throne of God, and sending forth their simple praises unto their Maker and watcher — he who had created their prowess and gloriously sanctified its might. A prayer of thanks upon the field of battle to the only God of victories and nations, has poetry and religion in its very breath; and although, upon that great and solemn occasion, the sermon of Christianity was preached amid scenes of carnage and of awe, yet the lesson of EDUCATION preserved its beauty where the lie of Superstition was bare, withered, and extinct. Alas for the "Fortunate Day" of that Sikh Augury!



THE COURT ASTROLOGER OF LAHORE PREDICTING A FORTUNATE DAY OF BATTLE FOR THE SIKH ARMY.

But to dismiss that topic, the advantages of Education and the miseries of fanaticism have been curiously displayed in the other incidents to which we have briefly alluded. It is quite possible — a melancholy example has this week proved to us — to be a Christian in belief and hope, and a fanatic in action and forms of thought; to possess a beautiful and true religion, and distort it into a false influence and tendency. The instances of such fatuity are rare, but the intelligence from America has presented us with one of the most surprising. In one of the Houses of Legislation at Washington, John Quincy Adams — the "old-man-eloquent" of the American people — the veteran orator — the silver-haired prompter of the people's voices — opened before Parliament the glorious volume of Scriptural truth, and, taking the Book of Genesis to the clerk of the House, procured him to read three verses of that inspired writing, as texts upon which, in an oration of blended strangeness and power, he founded the fanatical and blasphemous argument, on which rested those claims to the territory of Oregon, which at the present crisis is in dispute between this country and the United States. There is no need of commen- upon this melancholy fact — no need to rebuke the insane perversion of Scripture to so fanatical an end. The circumstance, sad as it is, carries its moral with it — the moral that old age will often bear other fruit than wisdom, and even the lustre of faith and education is not always bright enough to quench the darkness of superstition in the wilful heart.

The same superstitious influences, acting in another way, have, by the strength of Jesuitry on the one hand, and the active vices of Communism — meaning Socialism — on the other, goaded on Poland to one of the most desperate and unhappy of revolutions — a revolution which might have *become* a glory, but *is* a crime, because patriotism has been tarnished in its struggle, and fanaticism darkened upon it even to its grave. The hopes of Polish freedom are more than ever at an end, and their crushing is owing to ignorance and superstition.

Upon the educational topic which we proposed to associate with these remarks, we shall be silent here — our article having already exceeded its accustomed limit; but if the reader will turn to our leading columns, he will find that we have there bestowed becoming attention upon the Education Debate.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, MARCH 9.

In reply to a question from the Marquis of Londonderry relative to the treatment of the nuns of Minsk, the Earl of ABERDEEN declared that the story was utterly false.

Lord DENMAN moved the second reading of the Protection to Life (Ireland) Bill. He stated his objections to several of the clauses, and expressed his opinion that a murder, or attempt to murder, afforded no pretext for the proclamation authorised by the Government Bill; that the treatment it was supposed to inflict on persons who might refuse to keep within their own doors, after a certain hour, was much too stringent; that it ought not to be made a *sine qua non*, that more than one magistrate should be present, in order to warrant the committal of an offender; and that transportation for fifteen, or even seven years, was too severe a penalty for a conviction under the law, unless for a repetition, for a second and third time, of the offence. A long discussion ensued, in which Lord BROUGHAM, Earl GREY, the LORD CHANCELLOR and others took part. The Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In reply to a question from Sir R. H. INGLIS, Sir R. PEEL said that it was intended to reduce the duties on rice, Indian corn, and buck wheat to one nearly nominal from the period of passing the act; but as regarded Indian corn and buck wheat, it was intended to admit them duty free, for a limited period, from the day when the report of the committee should be agreed to, taking securities for the payment of the duty should the Bill not ultimately be sanctioned by Parliament.

After a desultory conversation, the resolutions respecting the various kinds of grain were agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into committee on the customs and corn importation, and after some conversation it was agreed that in the committee all further opposition to the measure of the Government should be withdrawn, and that all the objections on controverted points, such as brandy and silk, should be reserved until the report should be brought up.

Sir R. PEEL said he should move the second reading of the Corn Law Bill on Monday next.

The House went into committee on the new tariff, and subsequently into a committee of supply, and the following votes were made *pro forma* —

The land forces of her Majesty for the years 1846 and 1847 to be 108,608 men, exclusive of those employed in the service of the East India Company.

300,000*l*. for defraying the half pay and military allowances for the year.

100,000*l*. for the half-pay of the land forces.

1,000,000*l*. for the pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

Mr. CURRIE then moved that 27,500 seamen and 2000 boys be voted for the service of her Majesty during the year. Agreed to; as were the following votes:—

900,000*l*. for defraying the wages of seamen.

400,000*l*. for seamen's stores and marines.

1,200,000*l*. for naval stores, building and repairing of steam machinery, &c., and repairs.

400,000*l*. for new works and repairs at her Majesty's dockyards.

On the motion of Colonel PEEL, 11,169 men were voted for the ordnance, as also the following votes:—

200,000*l*. for the commissariat service.

100,000*l*. for defraying the expense of the barrack establishment.

250,000*l*. for defraying the expense of ordnance stores.

400,000*l*. for ordnance repairs.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the Marquis of Westmeath, depicting the miserable state of that part of Ireland in which his estates were situate, and praying the House to enact laws by which the mischiefs complained of might be stayed.

The report on the Irish Protection of Life Bill was next brought up, and the several clauses with various amendments were agreed to; after which it was resolved that the report should be adjourned till Thursday, and that the Bill should be read a third time on Friday. The House then adjourned until Thursday.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After some preliminary business of no material importance, Mr. WILLIAMS moved for an address to her Majesty for the instituting an inquiry into the state of education in Wales, especially into the means afforded to the labouring classes of acquiring a knowledge of the English language. The language of the educated classes throughout Wales, and of the inhabitants of the towns was English; but the language of the labouring classes, especially in the rural districts, was Welsh. The Rev. Mr. Griffiths, the president of a Dissenting college in Wales, and a person well acquainted with its condition, reported that there were 250,000 children who ought to receive education—that there were only 70,000 of them who received any education at all—that of this number of 70,000, a great portion received an education so inferior as to be only nominal—and that there were 180,000 children, whose immortal spirits were totally left without that guide, which all men ought to receive from a sound, moral, and religious education. As a proof of the prevalent desire of the population of Wales to obtain education, he mentioned that there were 80 Sunday schools in Wales, which were well attended by adults, males as well as females, who had undergone the most severe labour during six days in the week. Mr. D. MORRIS seconded the motion. Sir J. GRAHAM spoke at some length. He proposed that the Educational Committee of the Privy Council should send down into Wales two of its inspectors to inquire into the extent of the ignorance of the English language among the population of Wales, and into the best means of removing it. He thought that the necessary information might be speedily obtained, and that the intervention of Parliament might be procured, perhaps, during the present session.

Mr. WILLIAMS expressed his satisfaction at the proposed arrangements; and, after a few observations from Mr. C. WYNNE, Mr. DAVIES and Mr. T. WYSE, all expressive of their admiration of the anxious desire exhibited by the present Government to promote education in all parts of the United Kingdom, consented to withdraw his motion.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, after presenting a multitude of petitions in favour of a restoration to their native land of Frost, Williams, and Jones, observed, that if he could receive an assurance from any member of the Cabinet that the humane supplications of those petitions would even yet undergo that favourable consideration which they deserved, he would not proceed with his present motion.—Sir J. GRAHAM observed, that if Mr. T. Duncombe would state his views on this subject, he would then state his own in reply.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then said that he must proceed with his motion, that "an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to take into her consideration the petitions of the people presented during the present session of Parliament, in favour of a restoration to their native land of Frost, Williams, and Jones."—This produced a long debate, in which Hon. Members seemed to be more absorbed in implications and vituperations against each other than on the immediate subject before them.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM could not feel himself justified in acceding to the motion of Mr. Duncombe, for his sympathy was not so much with Frost, Williams, and Jones, but with the widows and children of those unfortunate men who were killed in the attempted completion of their mad design. The punishment of these individuals was an useful example to show to the multitude the folly of trusting to those worthless individuals who were as strong in language as they were weak in counsel and feeble in execution. He repeated that he would not be responsible for the remission of the punishment of these men at the present time. That remission was a question of time and circumstance; and at the present time it certainly would not be advisable to extend mercy to men guilty of such heinous crimes as those of which Frost and his associates had been convicted.—Mr. MACAULAY spoke rather bitterly against remission of punishment.—Mr. D'ISRAELI advocated it, and several influential Members delivered their opinions; after which, Mr. DUNCOMBE divided the House.—For the motion, 31; against it, 196; majority, 165.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

The House did not sit to-day.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and after some preliminary business,

Mr. B. ESCOTT moved (in the absence of Mr. Watson) the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, the object of which was to remove certain disabilities and penalties to which the professors of the Roman Catholic faith were for a long period exposed, for their conscientious adherence to their belief. He admitted that the Bill of the Lord Chancellor, in the other House of Parliament, was a better and more comprehensive measure than the one before the House. At the same time, there were some excellent provisions in this Bill, which were not to be found in the Lord Chancellor's; while, on the other hand, there were some very good provisions in the Lord Chancellor's Bill, which were not to be found in this. The better course, therefore, would be to consider both Bills together, and found on both a measure containing all that was good in either. The Hon. Gentleman then stated various cases in which the existing law, if enforced, would operate most cruelly and oppressively against some of the worthiest members of society, such as the Christian Brothers, who might be banished, and for a second offence transported, for no other crime than that of devoting their whole lives to the instruction of youth.—Sir R. INGLIS said, that to advocate concession was a far more agreeable task than to oppose it, but he yet felt it his duty to resist the Bill moved by the Hon. Member for Winchester. The Hon. Member had talked of sweeping away the rubbish of the statute book, and also of the "dark ages" in which that rubbish was enacted, forgetting that those laws were many of them passed in the Augustan age of Elizabeth. He should rather designate as the dark age the year 1829, and to express a hope that the rubbish of that year might be swept from the statute-book. The present Bill repealed, in effect, the Act of Supremacy, and also repealed the acts for the expulsion of the Jesuits, for prohibiting Roman Catholic clergymen from assuming the titles of the sees of bishops of the established church, and for the prohibition of Catholic processions. As he believed the public were still unprepared to see the processions of Corpus Christi paraded through the streets of London, and for the other reasons he had mentioned, he should move that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—Lord MORPETH regretted that any opposition should be raised to the repeal of those cruel and unjust laws. The principle of the Bill was that all those penalties which were useless and inoperative should no longer be retained for the purpose of keeping up an offensive superiority.—Mr. FINCH thought some of those laws ought to be repealed, though he was of opinion also that some others of them should be maintained. He should, nevertheless, oppose the second reading, believing that the measure was only brought forward for the purpose of displaying to the country that Parliament was every year disposed to show more and more favour to the Roman Catholic religion.—Sir J. GRAHAM said he would support the Bill expressly because it was conceived in a spirit of toleration, and was calculated to relieve the statute-book of the last remnant of those disgraceful enactments. He was not, however, prepared to pledge the Government to the various provisions of the Bill, believing the Bill of the Lord Chancellor a better one; but he felt it necessary to affirm the principle, and the clauses might afterwards be considered in committee.—Mr. WYSE said, the effect of the argument of Sir R. Inglis was most immoral. It was this—retain these laws on the statute-book, but if possible evade them, or let them be evaded.—Mr. COLQUHOUN supported the amendment of Sir R. Inglis.—Mr. O'CONNELL argued in support of the Bill, and expressed his belief that the great prejudice against the order of the Jesuits was mainly attributable to the strictness of their discipline.—Mr. PAKINGTON supported the second reading of the Bill.—Mr. J. O'CONNELL bore testimony to the high character of the teachers at the Jesuit College of Clongoes, at which he had been educated.—Several other Members addressed the House, after which Mr. B. ESCOTT replied, and the House divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 66 to 23.

Several Bills were forwarded a stage.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. GREENE in the chair.

A vote of 8,000,000*l*. having been taken towards making good the supplies for the year, the House resumed, and the chairman reported progress.

On the motion of Mr. CARDWELL, the Select Committee on expiring Laws was nominated as follows:—Mr. Cardwell, Sir George Clerk, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Young, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, Mr. Charles Wood, Mr. Greene, Mr. Gibson Craig, Mr. Manners Sutton, Mr. Cripps, and Mr. Corry. The House then adjourned, at half-past five o'clock.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

The Irish Pacification Bill underwent further consideration, and some discussion took place on the power of the magistracy to arrest witnesses.—The Earl of CLANCARTY understood from the Bill that the magistrates had not power to compel witnesses who were cognisant of crime to give evidence.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said he had been referred to, but he did not think he was bound to answer the question.—Lord STOURTON said that no language was too strong to express his conviction that such a state of things which existed in Ireland should be put down by the Legislature. He was therefore desirous that no impediment should be placed in the way of passing the measure. Still, he thought some exemption should be made in favour of those who were going for a priest, so that they might not be liable to arrest.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that nobody could doubt that a man going from one street to another, and going to a bed of sickness, was a perfectly lawful act, within the meaning of the Act of Parliament.—Lord STOURTON wished to know if a man, otherwise guilty of crime, were to be found in the street, going to a bed of sickness, would he be liable to be arrested?—The LORD CHANCELLOR said, of course a man who had committed murder would be liable to be arrested at all times.—The report was then received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Earl GREY gave notice of his intention, on Monday week, to move an address to her Majesty on the state of Ireland generally.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

There being only thirty-four Members at four o'clock, the House was adjourned till Friday.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The "Moniteur Algerien" of the 2d inst. publishes the following proclamation, addressed by the marshal governor-general to all the Kabyle tribes residing to the north and south of the Jurjura:—

"I wrote you some days ago, before entering your territory, that I was not coming to wage war upon you, but merely to drive out of your country El-Hadj Abd-el-Kader, and all the other emissaries who were labouring to arm you against us; and you saw that the moment the ex-emir left your mountains, I myself withdrew and returned to Algiers.

"But I am informed that El-Hadj Abd-el-Kader has called a meeting of your tribes, at Boroj-el-Boghni, to incite you to recommence the holy war; and yet it cannot be the will of the Almighty to plunge all Mussulmans in misery, and suffer them to be partly exterminated, as was already the case in the central and western districts of your territory. Having exhausted all the resources and goodwill of the Arabs, Abd-el-Kader now applies to the Kabyles, and prepares for them a similar fate.

"Some of you have responded to this appeal; others refused acquiescence, and are the wisest.

"In your interest much more than mine, I wish to give you another salutary advice:—

"Reject from your country Abd-el-Kader, Ben Salem, Bou Chareub, and all the other ambitious and intriguing men who wish to entail upon you the horrors of war.

"I declare to you that I will treat as enemies all the tribes who shall have received and assisted those dangerous men, and that I will respect the territory of all those who shall not hearken to their fatal counsels. They may freely trade with us; they will be respected, and justice will be done to them. The wicked, on the contrary, shall be treated as they deserve.—Greeting."

### THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The insurrection in Poland, so far from being suppressed, as some of the German papers would wish us to believe, appears to be rapidly spreading, and to be gaining strength and consistency as it advances. The republic of Cracow is in the complete and peaceable possession of the insurgents, and the German papers themselves, though under the direction and control of the censorship, cannot conceal their admiration of the order and propriety of all the proceedings adopted by the provisional government. The revolt has now crossed the Vistula, and the insurgents are in possession of the whole of the district of Vieliska, in which are situated the richest salt mines in the world, and the town of Sondeez, in which the insurgents are said to have 6000 troops, fully armed, and well provided with stores. Sondees is situated at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and in the same direction the insurgents are in possession of the districts of Samboer Bezezouy and Kolomea.

The taking possession of the Carpathian mountains, which is the strongest part of the country, shows that the insurgents have got leaders of experience and tact among them. The position is also of political advantage, as it keeps open the communication with Hungary, in which there are some symptoms of movement among the Sclavonians. The "Augsburg Gazette" speaks of some troubles at Amo, in Hungary, but does not give the particulars. A great part of Gallicia is also in a state of insurrection; and it is reported that the city of Lembourg, the capital of the province, is in the hands of the insurgents. Should this turn out to be true, it is of great importance. Lembourg is a city of 80,000 inhabitants, and is the residence of the Archduke Ferdinand, the governor of the province. The excitement throughout Germany is also very great; and at Prague, and even at Coblentz, the people have shown that they sympathise in the cause of the Poles.

Letters from Berlin of the 3d instant state that General de Brandenbourg, the commandant of the Prussian troops in Silesia, has received orders not to attack the insurgents at Cracow, excepting in the event of the Austrian troops not succeeding in putting down the insurrection.

The following are extracts of letters from Breslau, published in the Frankfort papers:—

"BRESLAU, MARCH 1.—By the railway train from Upper Silesia, which arrived here yesterday, we have received accounts from Cracow direct. The insurgents have demolished the house of the Russian Chamberlain, De Poleel. Several men of rank, and, among others, Professor W—ski, have left Cracow, under the pretext of serving the revolution in foreign countries, and have taken refuge in Prussia. The provisional government has therefore determined to allow no others to leave Cracow. The town is divided into eleven districts, administered by special commissioners. The new government has already struck off some coin, and issued paper money. It has carried away the rich treasures which were in the cathedral. General Rohi is in command of the troops on the frontier, and it is said that the insurgents have been already summoned to surrender. It is thought that the Prussian troops will act in conjunction with the troops of the other protecting powers."

Another letter of the same date says:—"Since the residents of the protecting powers left the town and the territory of Cracow, the place has been entirely in the hands of the insurgents. It is said that there has already been an engagement at Gdow, in Gallicia, between the insurgents and the Austrians, in which the latter were defeated. Some scenes of carnage took place at Cracow on the occasion of the insurrection. A commissary of police, employed to arrest a clergyman, was cut to pieces with scythes. The Prussian troops are posted along the frontier in the circles of Benthem and Pless. No magazines have been established, and the army is reduced to the resources of that poor and over-populated country. The number of Prussian troops in the district is about 5000, but numerous reserves are collected here, which will be forwarded in case of need. Accounts from Upper Silesia state that the insurgents have set fire to the town of Nicolai, and that the domains of the nobility have been everywhere pillaged and destroyed. The insurrection in that quarter is spreading rapidly. Count Potoki arrived here from Paris within the last few days. The head of the police refused to *vise* his passport, but he proceeded without one. He was, however, arrested at Glenitz."

Letters from Upper Silesia of the 28th of February state that the Austrians have quitted Podgorze and retired to Wadowoze, followed by the insurgents, who, it is said, have taken Williezka, and have advanced as far as Guloff, within a league of Bochnia. General Collin was waiting for reinforcements. It was reported at Cracow that the Archduke Ferdinand did not feel himself in security in Lembourg, and that the insurrection had extended to the frontiers of Russia.

The following is an extract from the letter of a correspondent at Paris, which gives some account of the views and intentions of the Polish refugees in that capital, in respect to the present insurrection at Cracow:—

"PARIS, MARCH 7.—The insurrection which has broken out so generally and so unexpectedly in the Polish provinces of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, has produced a sensation among the Polish refugees in France which is difficult to describe. The provisional Government at Cracow has sent word to the Polish deputation in Paris, which consists of refugee delegates from all the provinces, that it considers itself merely as its representative, and that it is ready to give up the management of affairs to it, as soon as called upon to do so. The Polish refugees in Paris are consequently taking effectual steps to aid their countrymen. Several have already left Paris for Germany, determined, if possible, to make their way into Poland, and among these are some of the general officers who distinguished themselves most during the former insurrection. Prince Czartoryski, it is said, is to issue a proclamation to-day to his countrymen, for the purpose of restraining the headlong course into which many of them are prepared to hurry, and urging upon them the necessity of acting, not individually, but in masses, and according to an organised plan. It is his intention to send his nephew, Count Zamoyski, to London, where the count is already well known. The object of Count Zamoyski's visit is to endeavour to raise funds to assist the Poles, either by loan or subscription. In the event of a loan being thought practicable, he proposes to offer as a security the famous salt mines of Bochnia and Wiclieska, which are already in the hands of the insurgents, which furnish the whole of ancient Poland, Russia, and Austria, with salt, and which were the principal bait which induced Maria Theresa to accede to the partition of Poland.

"Count d'Appony, the Austrian ambassador, has had two conferences with M. Guizot on the subject of the Polish outbreak. In the first he treated the affair as of little consequence, which he considered as already at an end; but in the second he admitted the gravity of the movement, and assured the French minister that in the event of the protecting powers taking possession of the city of Cracow, the independence of that republic, which is secured by the treaty of Vienna, would be respected and preserved, but that it was possible that the protecting powers would find it necessary to place a permanent garrison in the city. M. Guizot's answer is stated to have been that he could have no objection to make to any measure which might be adopted for the purpose of placing matters in the position established by the treaty of Vienna, but that he reserved all engagements as to the future.

"Three o'clock.—A meeting of the members of the Polish Society of May 3., of which Prince Czartoryski is president, was held to-day at the Hotel Lambert, the prince's residence. The prince is considered by a large portion of the Polish nation as King of Poland. The society consists entirely of refugees, and has upwards of 1000 subscribed members. Three hundred attended the meeting. They declared to the prince that they were ready to serve under his orders, and to recognise his authority as king, but that in the present circumstances they thought it best not to raise the question, but to take means for uniting in their exertions in the cause of their country. The prince replied that he had never had any pretensions to the throne of Poland."

### IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.

(From the "Shipping Gazette" of Tuesday night.)

We have received at a late hour to-day the following extract from a letter brought by the Jane and Jessie, arrived at Liverpool yesterday from St. Domingo:—

"By an express, arrived from Port-au-Platt on the 27th of December, official news has been received from General Villanuevo, commander of Port-au-Platt, stating that on Sunday night, the 21st of December, the wind being very strong from the north, and as it appeared that the Haytien fleet was cruising off the Dominican coast, the Haytien admiral ship, a topsail, and a fore-and-aft schooner were shipwrecked on the reefs, called Ma Louise, within half a mile of Port-au-Platt; and at daylight on the 22d General Villanuevo marched at the head of his troops, and made prisoners of Mr. Cadett Antoine, the Haytien admiral, Colonel Valon, Colonel Phillips, several other officers, and 170 men, who were in the act of landing, several being drowned. They were all well-secured, and are under march for the capital, where they are momentarily expected, thus it appears that the Divine Providence protects the Dominican cause.

"The Dominican fleet, consisting of eight schooners and one brig, sailed for Port-au-Platt in order to prevent the enemy's vessels, if they should come, from approaching the wreck, and to save all that possibly could be saved from the three vessels. On the 3d of January the above-named Haytien Admiral Cadett Antoine and Colonel Valon arrived at the capital as prisoners. Information has been received from Port-au-Platt, stating that all the artillery belonging to the wrecks amounted to seventeen guns. The Amunicion's provisions, &c., have been saved from them. The Dominican fleet were trying to get the vessels off the reefs, of which there are hopes of one being saved, the other two being nearly a total loss.

"The Americen schooner John W. Taylor, has been purchased by the Dominican government for a man-of-war, which will be fitted out in a few days.

"The Dominican ship of war is daily expected from St. Thomas. News had been received from Samana, stating that a boat with twelve Haytiens on board had reached that place from the wrecks at Port-au-Platt. On their arrival they were made prisoners, and are under march for the capital. Ten Haytien prisoners arrived at the capital on the 6th of January; these were taken at the battle of Beler.

"The Dominican men-of-war are all well armed, carrying each of them a long brass pivot, besides their battery, and mostly manned by foreigners. The city is in a perfect state of tranquillity."

# IRELAND.

DUBLIN, MARCH 10.

APPREHENSIONS OF SCARCITY.—The subjoined remarkable statement was unanimously agreed to at a meeting of the magistrates, clergy, and respectable farmers of the parish of Killone, county of Clare, held in the National School-house of Newhall on Friday, the 6th inst., Mr. John Macdonnell, of Newhall, in the chair, for the purpose of urging on the members of the scarcity commission the necessity of affording immediate relief to the destitute unemployed of the district:—

"That there are in this parish 100 families and upwards in great want. The failure of the potato crop, the high price of potatoes in Ennis market (5*d*. yesterday), the want of resident gentry to employ the people—all combine to spread distress and misery throughout this neighbourhood.

"That about 100 acres of the rich alluvial corcas land adjoining the estuary of the river Fergus have been cultivated during the past year by the labourers of this parish—the entire produce of which has been lost.

"That at the present moment there are in this parish more than fifty families in a state bordering on extreme destitution; or, in other words, that they frequently cannot procure even one meal in the twenty-four hours of the cheapest food, as they are without money, credit, or employment.

"That in another month we shall have an additional number of fifty families and upwards in similar destitution, and that before the 1st of next May more than the third part of the inhabitants of this parish will have to depend, in order to sustain life, on the employment afforded by public works, or the relief given by humane landlords.

"That the extensive farmers of the parish have lost almost the entire of their potatoes—hence the poor are excluded from the extensive charities hitherto given in the agricultural districts; hence likewise a great diminution of the employment heretofore afforded by the farmers to the neighbouring poor.

"That there are not in this parish provisions sufficient, at an average, to feed the inhabitants for a month."

A parish priest (the Rev. Mr. Lynch) in the county of Clare has addressed a letter to a local paper, which gives a very gloomy account of the condition of the people in the district over which he is placed:—

"The potatoes (says the rev. gentleman) are all but gone in this district, while the people have no employment; for, as there is neither resident landlord nor agent in (Kilmealy) they are left to their own resources. What will the public think when they are informed that in one parish (Kilmealy) there are more than 12,000 acres Irish to which the hand of industry was never applied, not from any want of disposition on the part of the people, but from an unaccountable and insane apathy on the part of the landlords? What then are the people who are so neglected to do? Their food is nearly exhausted, and yet they have no employment, in a district where industry is required in every form, whether it be in the repairing of roads and bridges, making fences, clearing land, &c. Meetings have been called in other baronies, and money applied for to meet the approaching famine, and why not hold a meeting in this barony? I would suggest the prudence of doing so, before a scene of anarchy may be acted which would be deplored by every lover of peace and religion. *Principiis obsta* was never more applicable than at the present time. It is a very dangerous experiment to try the patience of a hungry populace."

NOVEL EXPEDIENT.—So rapidly do new fences, gates, and gate-posts disappear in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, that, in self-defence against the plunderers for fire-wood, the owners of property have been compelled to adopt the following novel expedient:—Holes with a large diameter are gouged into the wood, a quantity of gunpowder is then deposited in them, and they are carefully plugged up. When the stolen wood is cut up and placed on the fire, the gunpowder explodes, and though the thief may not be detected, the damage inflicted on his property has a tendency to convince him that honesty is the best policy.

## OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

The papers laid on the table of the House of Commons on Monday night, and ordered to be printed, exhibit some very interesting results

The first of these is an account of the number of vessels, the amount of tonnage, and the number of their crews, on the 31st of December in each year, from 1820 to 1844.

In 1820 the number of vessels was 25,374, the tonnage 2,648,593, the number of men employed 174,514. In 1841 there were 30,052 vessels, of 3,512,480 tons, manned by 210,198 men. In 1844 there were 31,320 vessels, of 3,637,231 tons, and 216 350 seamen.

The number of British vessels entered inwards in 1832 was 10,762, whose united burden was 1,936,846 tons; the foreign vessels were 3,865, of 561,047 tons. In 1845, the number of British vessels was 15,964, and their tonnage 3,669,853; the number of foreign vessels 7859, and their tonnage 1,353,735.

The declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries and our colonial possessions was in —

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 1827 | 36,860,376 |
| 1841 | 51,634,623 |
| 1842 | 47,381,023 |
| 1843 | 52,279,709 |
| 1844 | 58,584,292 |

The net revenue of the customs, and the amount of duty received from corn, from 1839 to 1845, were as follows: —

| | Revenue. £ | Corn Duties. £ |
|---|---|---|
| 1839 | 21,583,997 | 1,098,858 |
| 1840 | 21,784,499 | 1,156,636 |
| 1841 | 21,898,844 | 568,340 |
| 1842 | 21,025,145 | 1,363,969 |
| 1843 | 21,033,717 | 758,293 |
| 1844 | 22,504,821 | 1,098,382 |
| 1845 | 20,196,856 | 367,008 |

With respect to the silk trade the returns are extremely full, but we have only room for one or two extracts. The quantity of silk of all kinds entered for home consumption in 1814 was 2,119,974 lbs.; in 1824 it had risen to 4,011,048 lbs.; but in 1834 it had only reached 4,522,351 lbs., while in 1844 it amounted to 6,208,021 lbs.

The declared value of British silk goods exported from the United Kingdom in each year between 1826 and 1845 exhibits since the year 1835 a comparative decrease. The value of the silk exported in 1826 was 168,801*l.*, but in 1835 this amount had increased to 973,786*l.*; in 1837 it had fallen to 503,637*l.*; and although from that time the value declared continues to increase, it had in 1845 only reached 764,424*l.*

The quantities of foreign silk manufactures retained for home consumption since the removal of the prohibition upon them in 18-6, exhibit a gradual rise from 115,278lb. in 1827, to 310,153lb. in 1845.

The table respecting wool and woollen manufactures is especially interesting, but we have only space to give a few of the results, which prove that an increased importation has had the effect of increasing instead of lowering the price of domestic produce. In 1824 the number of pounds of foreign and colonial wool imported was 22,564,485; and the price of Southdown wool 1*s.* 2*d.* a pound. In the following year the duty upon colonial wool was removed, the import increased to 43,816,966lb., and the price of Southdown wool simultaneously rose to 1*s.* 4*d.* a pound. During the next twenty years the price fluctuated from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* a pound, and in 1843 it was at 11½*d.*, with an import of 47,785,061 pounds. In 1844 the duty upon foreign wool was entirely removed, the quantity entered for consumption increased to 65,079,524lb., and the price of English wool rose at once to 1*s.* 2*d.* In 1845 the amount imported had further increased to 76,828,152lb., and the price of domestic wool had risen to 1*s.* 4*d.*

Between 1831 and 1845 the declared value of British exports of woollen manufactures had risen from 5,389,124*l.* to 8,741,728*l.*

In 1842 the total amount of revenue, exclusive of the corn duties, was 32,178,814*l.*; in 1845 it was 33,415,431*l.*, although during that period the amount of customs and excise duties remitted was 5,197,074*l.*

The amount of reductions in the public expenditure effected by the repeal of the duties on auctions and glass, in 1845, is not less than 52,636*l.*

A number of extracts from the letters of glass manufacturers in every part of the kingdom, stating the immense increase of consumption consequent upon the removal of the glass duty, is appended to the important paper from which we have made these extracts.

## REVENUE, NAVIGATION, AND COMMERCE.

Several returns, framed chiefly to exhibit the leading results of our recent financial and commercial legislation. [The net revenue of customs, in 1839, was 21,583,997*l.*, of which the duties on corn formed 1,098,858*l.*, leaving the revenue, exclusive of that source, 20,485,139*l.*] The net revenue in 1845 was 20,196,856*l.*; from corn, 367,008*l.*; remainder, 19,828,848*l.* The estimated loss of revenue from reductions, &c., in the tariff in the interim, are stated at 4,235,244*l.* Some of the items of this estimate may be open to objection; but the allowance of these would leave a large remainder to be accounted for by increase of revenue consequent on reduction of duties. The growth of the joint revenue of customs (exclusive of corn duties) and excise, under the remission of duties, may be shortly stated as under: —

| | Net Revenue. | Remissions. |
|---|---|---|
| 1842 | 32,178,814 | 1,338,122 |
| 1843 | 33,152,952 | 171,521 |
| 1844 | 34,714,488 | 356,431 |
| 1845 | 34,415,431 | 3,331,000 |

Total amount remitted, customs and excise, 5,197,074*l.*

The progress of our shipping may be gathered from the following statements: —

Shipping belonging to the Ports of the British Empire.

| | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Men. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 December 31. | 25,374 | 2 648,593 | 174,514 |
| 1830 " | 23,721 | 2,531,819 | 154,812 |
| 1840 " | 28,962 | 3,311,538 | 201,340 |
| 1844 " | 31,320 | 3,637,231 | 216,350 |

The deficiency between 1820 and 1830 is partly to be accounted for by the adoption, in the interval, of a more strict and accurate mode of keeping the accounts.

The growth of our foreign trade is evidenced by a similar increase in the tonnage entering and leaving our ports. The total tonnage inward was in 1832, 2,497,893 tons; outwards, 2,103,426 tons. In 1845, these items were raised respectively, to 5,023,588 and 4,309,197 tons.

The declared value of British produce exported in 1827 was, 35,860,376*l.*; in 1835, 47,020,658*l.*; and in 1844, 58,584,292*l.*

## PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Ecclesiastical Commission (England). — First general report from the commissioners. The report is short, and consists chiefly of statements relative to the origin and nature of the commission, and explanations of the various matters contained in the appendix. The appendix contains much information, from which we select the following: — The incomes of the archbishops and bishops of England and Wales, as they become subject to the Act 6 and 7 Will. 4 c. 77. are as follows: — Canterbury, 15,000*l.*; York, 10,000*l.*; London. 10,000*l.*; Durham, 8000*l.*; Winchester, 7000*l.*; St. Asaph and Bangor, 5200*l.*; Bath and Wells, 5000*l.*; Ely, 5500*l.*; Worcester, 5000*l.*; Carlisle, 4500*l.*; Chester, 4500*l.*; Chichester, 4200*l.*; St. David's, 4500*l.*; Exeter, 5000*l.*; Gloucester and Bristol, 5000*l.*; Hereford, 4200*l.*; Lichfield, 4500*l.*; Lincoln, 5000*l.*; Llandaff, 4200*l.*; Manchester, 4500*l.*; Norwich, 4500*l.*; Oxford, 5000*l.*; Peterborough, 4500*l.*; Ripon, 4500*l.*; Rochester, 5000*l.*; Salisbury, 5000*l.*—total, 149,300*l.* There is also a list of 585 livings augmented by the commissioners, comprising 267, in which the population being 2000 and upwards, the income has been raised to 150*l.*; 98 in which, the population being over 1000, the income has been raised to 120*l.*; 85 of a population exceeding 500, where the income has been raised to 100*l.*; and 60, having a population less than 500, and in which the income has been raised to 60*l.* per annum. The total amount, including some other permanent annual augmentations to the clergy, is stated to have been 31,354*l.* The larger share of these augmentations appears to have fallen to the diocese of Chester, in which 134 churches are stated to have received grants to the extent of 7360*l.* The next is Ripon — 73 churches, and 4215*l.* The eight dioceses of Chester, Durham, Lichfield, Lincoln, London, Ripon, Winchester, and York, have received an aggregate of 22,408*l.*, 18 other dioceses taking the remainder. The commissioners have also undertaken to provide, and have partly made arrangements for providing houses of residence for the clergy of 120 benefices and churches, the annual incomes of which do not exceed 200*l.*

## FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Germany.—The railway question forms at present the subject of lively discussions in two of the representative chambers of Germany, the Saxon and Bavarian. When the debates are closed, we will endeavour to present a resume of them—no very easy task, for the parliamentary proceedings are not quite so fully reported in the German as in the English newspapers. In the approaching session of the Darmstadt Chambers, also, railways are expected to receive a good deal of attention.

The works on the great southern line from Vienna to Trieste are carried on with activity, and the section from Marburg to Cilli will be opened on the 19th of April. Ministers devote much attention to the section between Cloggnitz and Murzusschlag, which must be carried over the Semmering. There is some talk of calling in the aid of the atmospheric system to overcome the difficulties presented by this mountain mass. The Schmidt inspector of state railways has been instructed to proceed to France and England, to examine the most recent improvements of the atmospheric railway.

The works on the railway from Prague to the frontier of Saxony make fair progress. It is expected that this line will be opened in 1848.

The Weimar government, with a view to expedite the construction of the Thüringen line, without embarrassing the shareholders, has resolved to advance immediately the total amount of the shares taken by the state. To this end a loan of 440,000 dollars is being negotiated. Great efforts are making by the Hanoverian government to negotiate a loan, on moderate terms, for the purposes of railway construction; as yet, however, they have not met with success. In Prussia, too, a loan is spoken of. The tendency of German railway finance is towards this kind of arrangement—the government to undertake the construction and working of the railway, and to raise the necessary funds by loans, a certain per centage on the loan to be paid to subscribers, irrespective of the returns from the railways. In Germany there will apparently seem to be no shareholders, but fundholders in debts contracted to make railways.

A convention has been entered into between the governments of Electoral Hesse and Hanover, for the connection, at the frontier of the Hanoverian line, from the North Sea to Hanover, by two branches, with the lines of the Rhine and Weser, at Karlshafen, and with the continuation of the North Frederick William's line from Cassel to Münden, at the latter town.

## RAILWAY COMMITTEES IN PARLIAMENT.

March 11.—No Railway Committees met this day in the House of Lords.

The Commons' Select Committee's Fifth Classification Report having been printed was this day delivered.

In the House of Commons, four sub-committees on petitions for private bills (namely, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.) assembled at noon; a list of nearly 100 petitions for Railway (and a few Private) Bills having been referred to them for consideration and investigation, as to the compliance or non-compliance with the standing orders of the House. The following are the results of the day's proceedings: —

### Sub-Committee No. II.

Sir J. Y. Buller took the chair.

CALEDONIAN, POLLOC, AND GOVAN, AND CLYDESDALE JUNCTION AMALGAMATION.

The usual formal evidence having been heard, the committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

POLLOC AND GOVAN AND CLYDESDALE JUNCTION AMALGAMATION.

This Bill was proceeded with, but some of the witnesses not being in attendance, it was deferred.

CALEDONIAN (CLYDESDALE JUNCTION) DEVIATIONS.

The formal evidence having been heard, the committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

The object of the bill is to effect an amalgamation between the Clydesdale and the Caledonian lines, and to obtain powers to make two deviations from the act of last year.

### Sub-Committee No. III.

Mr. Aglionby in the chair.

DARTMOUTH, BRIXHAM, TORBAY, AND EXETER.

The object in this case is to make a railway from Dartmouth, Brixham, an Torbay, on the south coast of Devonshire, to the city of Exeter. The line is opposed by several petitioners. Only formal proofs were taken to-day.

OXFORD, WITNEY, CHELTENHAM, AND GLOUCESTER.

The opposition was resumed.

Mr. Venables supported the petition of two occupiers of property near Cheltenham, proposed to be taken for the purposes of the railway. The promoters had neglected to give them notice. The same petitioners also complained of alleged omissions and defects in the plans and sections.

One allegation was that a cottage near to Cheltenham, proposed to be taken by the railway, was not marked on the plans.

Mr. Deans admitted this allegation. But it was not a cottage as alleged by the petitioners, but a small brick hut.

Mr. Aglionby did not find any exception of small brick huts in the standing orders.

Committee declared standing orders not complied with.

The petitioners then proved that their cottages, for which they paid a rent of 4*l.* per annum, were placed upon the plans and sections, but no notice had been served upon them to that effect.

Committee declared standing orders not complied with.

Other allegations urged respecting omissions and defects in the plans, sections, and books of reference, were substantiated, and allowed by the committee, after which they adjourned.

### Sub-Committee No. IV.

CALEDONIAN (CARLISLE DEVIATION).

The committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

CALEDONIAN (GLASGOW TERMINI AND BRANCHES).

The object of this Bill is to enable the Caledonian Railway Company to form certain branch and terminal railways in the vicinity of Glasgow. The committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

CALEDONIAN (LANGHOLM BRANCH).

The object is, to enable the Caledonian Railway Company to make a branch Railway to the town of Langholm. The committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

CALEDONIAN (GLASGOW, GARNKIRK, AND COATBRIDGE PURCHASE).

The object is, to enable the Caledonian Railway Company to purchase the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge Railway, and the petition set forth that the same would be of great public advantage. The committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with,

SCOTTISH CENTRAL (ALLOA BRANCH).

The object is, to enable the Scottish Central Railway Company to make a branch railway, by the Alloa Ferry, to Tillicoultry. The formal evidence having been heard, the committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL (CRIEFF BRANCH).

The object is, to be empowered to make a branch railway to Crieff, in the county of Perth. The formal evidence having been completed, the committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL (DENNY BRANCH).

The object is, to enable the Scottish Central Railway Company to make a branch railway to Denny, in the county of Stirling. The formal evidence having been heard, the committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

POLLOC AND GOVAN AND CLYDESDALE JUNCTION AMALGAMATION.

The consideration of this postponed bill was resumed. Its object is to amalgamate the Polloc and Govan Railway with the Clydesdale Junction Railway, and to authorise certain deviations of the Clydesdale Junction line. The formal proofs not being completed, owing to the absence of some necessary evidence, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow (this day).

STIRLINGSHIRE MIDLAND JUNCTION.

The object is to obtain powers to construct a railway from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway to the Scottish Central, to be designated as above. The amount deposited was 15,000*l.* The formal evidence having been heard, the committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

STRATHTAY AND BREADALBANE.

The object is to obtain powers to construct a railway from the line of the Perth and Inverness Railway to Aberfeldy, to be called the Strathtay and Breadalbane railway. The formal evidence having been completed, the committee declared that the standing orders had been complied with.

CALEDONIAN NORTHERN DIRECT.

The object is to make a railway from the Forth and Clyde Junction Railway. The formal proofs having been heard, the committee declared the standing orders had been complied with.

## OCCUPATION OF CRACOW.

We have just received the Prussian "Universal Gazette" of the 7th, which states that news of a positive character had come from Upper Silesia, according to which Cracow was on the 3d instant occupied without resistance by Russian troops. The Austrians were expected to enter the following day. The Prussians, under the orders of Lieut. General de Rohr, were to have passed the frontier on the 5th, and could have reached Cracow on the 7th. The "Cologne Gazette" contains decrees and orders of the Provisional Government of the 24th and 26th February, but their interest is absorbed by the news of the occupation of the town.

## RIOT AT THE FRENCH OPERA-HOUSE.

Our private letters from Paris state that a disturbance took place at the French Opera House on Monday night, in consequence of an attempt being made by some of the radical party to provoke a demonstration in favour of the Polish insurrection. The Radicals, it appears, had mustered rather strong in the pit, and between the first and second acts of the "Lucie de Lammermoor," cries were uttered of "Vive la Pologne!" "La Cracovienne!" "La Marseillaise!" The orchestra having commenced the second act, matters went on quietly till the curtain dropped, when, the cries being repeated amidst shouts of "A bas les tyrans!" and there being every indication that the noise would be continued, to the annoyance of the peaceable portion of the audience, which was evidently in a majority, two sergens de ville made their appearance, and, aided by a few of the municipal guards, captured three of the ringleaders, when the performance proceeded without a renewal of any disorder. It appears that had the manifestation in favour of the Poles been successful, it was the intention of the promoters to have sallied through the streets, and, by calling upon the people to aid the cause of Poland, have roused the passions to such an extent that an *emeute* would have ensued. Fortunately the suppression of such a demonstration in the first instance has put a stop to any further proceedings.

The "National" (of Tuesday), by whose party the affair was got up, gives the following account of the riot; but our letters positively deny that portion wherein it is stated that from 150 to 200 police agents were located in the pit. The squadron of municipal guards, alluded to by the "National," turns out to be nothing more than the force usually employed in carrying into effect the police regulations of the theatre, and which did not exceed twenty-one men: —

"The pit of the Opera presented last night a most extraordinary aspect, from its containing 150, if not 200, police agents, filling one half of the seats. The Government, having received information that it was intended to call for the performance of the "Marseillaise," or the "Cracovienne," had given instructions to the prefect of police to take every possible means for preventing this manifestation of opinion. After the first act of "Lucie" was over, a portion of the audience cried out for the "Marseillaise," but the agents drowned the cry by shouting "La Piece! la Piece!" and the orchestra commenced the introduction of the second act. At this time a detachment of sergens de ville collected near the entrance, and a squadron of municipal guards took up their station in the court-yard next the Rue Grange Bateliere. After the second act was over, the cries for the "Marseillaise" were renewed, and received with the same opposition as before by the police agents. Upon this a party of sergens de ville entered the pit, and took out three of the most vociferous of the young men, and conducted them to the corps de garde in the vestibule."

## JEWS' ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone of this asylum took place on Friday afternoon, in Leman Street, Goodman's Fields, and was attended by a numerous and respectable company.

The building is to be erected by a gift of 2100*l.*, presented for that purpose by A. L. Moses, Esq., as a memento of his late wife, Mrs. Abigail Moses. The ground upon which the asylum is to be erected is the freehold property of the institution, having been purchased by voluntary subscription.

The ceremony commenced shortly after one o'clock, and by two the Rev. N. Adler had laid the first stone of this charitable institution. During the proceedings the children of the asylum chanted with good effect several psalms, after which the rev. gentleman delivered an excellent and suitable oration for the occasion. The trowel with which the stone was laid was of pure silver, and bore an inscription relative to the circumstances under which the asylum was built, which will be capable of providing for forty children.

The ceremony concluded with much satisfaction to all present, amongst whom were A. L. Moses, Esq., principal, F. Hart, Esq., president of the institution, S. Moses, Esq., treasurer, H. Moses, Esq., vice-president, &c.

The object of the charity is for the reception of poor destitute children who have been bereaved of both parents.

## THE CATARAQUI EMIGRANT SHIP.

Lloyd's agent at Melbourne, New South Wales, in a letter dated the 4th of October last (received on Saturday), furnishes some additional information respecting the late loss of the ship Cataraqui, her crew and passengers, upon King's Island.

The colonial government had taken steps for the interment of the dead, and for the erection of a tablet to mark the spot and to record the calamitous event. At a public meeting convened upon the occasion, it was observed that the fittest monument to commemorate such a melancholy loss of life would be one which should guard against the future occurrence of similar catastrophes, by the erection of a light-house, either upon the island or Cape Otway. The necessity of such an erection to serve as a guide to the western entrance of Bass's Straits is sufficiently proved by the occurrence of no less than five total wrecks upon King's Island since the year 1835, namely: — The Neva, with female convicts, in 1835; the Harbinger, in 18—; the Isabella, in 1840; the Rebecca, in 1843; and the Cataraqui, in 1845. With reference to these wrecks, Lloyd's agent remarks, that the sailing directions for Bass's Straits appear to him to excite an unnecessary fear of approaching the main land of Australia, on account of the swell prevailing from the S.W., the fact being, that the swell is quite as dangerous if King's Island be approached too closely, for that the Neva and Isabella were both driven on shore by it. The inter-colonial traders have no such fear of approaching the main land, and constantly coast from port to port in Australia. Instead, therefore, of vessels approaching the strait in lat. 40 deg. south, it would appear safer for them to sight the main land somewhere between Kangaroo Island and Cape Nelson, and from thence to take a fresh departure for Cape Otway.

Lloyd's agent also observes that the lighthouse would be of more general service if placed upon Cape Otway, in preference to King's Island, and an additional reason for its being so placed arises from the circumstance of King's Island being within the jurisdiction of Van Diemen's Land, which, in these neglected colonies, would occasion the loss of much time before arrangements could be made between the two governments (New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land) for its erection there.

A public subscription for the benefit of the survivors of the Cataraqui had been opened, and realised 151*l.* 3*s.*, which had partly been expended in that manner, and the remainder to Mr. Howe and his party, who supplied them with provisions, &c.

The wreck of the Cataraqui and remaining cargo had been sold for 86*l.*

## MAIZE-FLOUR.

(COMMUNICATED BY MR. W. COBBETT.)

Since reading your valuable and elegant paper of the 28th ult., and being highly curious to see the ministerial plan for importing provisions at paper-money prices while the exchanges are against the country, put in full operation, I have made inquiries everywhere in London for the best specimens of maize-flour. I presume you will be ready to receive such further information as may be added to your useful instructions on this subject, and therefore beg to inform you, from the result of these inquiries, that there are *various sorts* now in London, differing materially in their qualities and adaptability for supplying the place of bread. At one first-rate shop there is now sold what the vendor calls the "*finest Italian polenta,*" at 6*d.* per lb. This is meal or flour made in Italy of a yellow maize, the article the best of its sort, but the sort not the best by any means, nor by many degrees, for it has the flavour which very few people like at first, and which it requires *to get used to* to say the least of it, and that was always a difficulty of some moment with us in England, though now we are getting used to anything. Lord Essex's declaration some time ago in favour of importing maize for feeding of cattle, seems to have been on the supposition that there was only this sort; and the same seems to have been the basis of calculation of the landlords last night, in agreeing to the immediate free import of the article, which the prime minister says he will accordingly allow, on *security for the duty*, in case of a change of opinion (though, with deference, one can hardly see how that is to reduce *the price* in the mean time, as the consumer must pay for the security): however, the supposition is altogether fallacious.

I beg now to inform you, that I have found maize-flour *perfectly white*, and as much superior to the "finest Italian polenta" as wheat-flour is to oatmeal. The sight and taste of it would greatly enlighten the premier, who, only a few days ago, spoke of "*the insignificant item of Indian corn,*" and of "*the nobler article of oats!*" To describe this flour, I am rather at a loss for any comparison, as it is unquestionably better than anything of the farinaceous kind; and one proof of this is, that it is the same as is given in America to *infants*, and which makes them so remarkable free from those internal pains and complaints to which young children are subject: so that the landlords ought to take care, in their providing for the pampering of cattle, lest they let in a rival for wheat in disguise.

I beg to be indulged with a word or two on what you consider to be problematical, viz. the possible and probable culture of the article in England. This culture I assure you is certain, and on this certainty the country may be congratulated; for otherwise, I believe, if the free-trade stir once give the taste for the sort of the article I allude to, the cultivation of the soil would be pretty nearly abandoned from causes independent of political economists; and I am equally sure that it would be no use (for the landlords who had any) to lend money to ruined tenants, or for the mortgagees to go to the expense of suits to foreclose their mortgages, with the view of laying down the fields in grass, for the cattle would not eat it after having had a feed of maize; the only requisite, I imagine, would be, a due supply to carry on the trade with provided always (as the lawyers say) that the British Government cultivate the relations of amity with the republic of America with commensurate humility, diligence, and assiduity. Now, what I have to say upon this interesting subject is, that I have three sorts of the maize which it is practicable to grow here in perfection without any artificial aid: this I have had tested by an operative chemist, who ascertained that their specific gravity was precisely the same as that of the very best imported corn from New Brunswick. These sorts, I think, I may with propriety distinguish by the name of "*Cobbett's Corn,*" I having imported (in 1826) the few seeds, from the produce of which my father (in 1828) planted his field of eleven acres, on which occasion he gave this name to the sort he so introduced. That sort has been proved not to perfectly ripen, at least not always; and the three sorts I have before spoken of are different, and have been discovered since. These sorts are the smallest varieties of the whole genus, and now I have to state the most important circumstance, which is, *that the amount of the crop is in the inverse proportion with the bulk of the plant and ear.* This was a paradox on which I satisfied my father before he took much trouble in the matter; and his crop on the eleven acres averaged at least ninety bushels of shelled corn to the statute acre; and my present sorts being considerably smaller than that he planted, the yield is proportionally greater. For instance, the ear of the great flint-corn of Virginia and the Carolinas weighs about 1 lb. avoirdupois, and the yield per acre is 20 bushels; the ear of my sort weighs about 2 oz., and the yield is about 160 bushels; and as nothing but practice can prove or controvert such an assertion, I will only add that I should be very well satisfied with a tenure conditioned on proving this proposition every year on the same spot of any sandy or gravelly soil that shall be worth 15*s.* an acre now, or, if Peel's new Bill should pass, which shall be worth 10*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* an acre then.

As you have alluded to my father's opinion of the *potato*, I cannot refrain from observing how curiously as well as completely it now appears to have been correct, for he said the use of it was "*fashion;*" and now it is the fashion to decry it: and I beg you to observe the coincidence, that *only a few months before* the unfortunate root caught its cold, which has so conveniently served to damage its reputation, the Agricultural Society of Ireland denounced it as the "*Upas tree of Ireland!*"

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. Cobbett.

Queen' Prison, 10th March, 1846.

P. S. If you should have space for this, I will in a day or two trouble you with some information on the various uses and ways of applying the corn *green in the ear* as a table vegetable, for which purpose, if there is any real danger of famine, large quantities of the sort my father introduced ought to be planted, to come in for use in August. The stalks and leaves are also an excellent fodder for cattle. In America, the hay of the leaves is given to race-horses.

The Royal Literary Fund. — On Wednesday, at two o'clock, the annual general meeting of this society, which was established in the year 1790 for the purpose of affording relief to authors of genius and learning and their families, was held at the chambers of the corporation, No. 73, Great Russell Street, to receive the report of the past year. Sir William Chatterton, vice-president, presided, who was supported by a large number of the members. Mr. Blewitt, the secretary, read the report, which showed that the institution was in a most prosperous state. In the course of the preceding year the sum of 1240*l.* had been distributed, and the committee was enabled to increase the amount of grants, so as to afford substantial aid where the claims were of a character requiring especial assistance. Of the sums thus awarded eight applicants received each 10*l.*; ten received 40*l.*, three 50*l.*, one 75*l.*, and one 100*l.* Since the foundation of the institution relief had been given to the amount of 32,423*l.* The following election then took place: — Marquis of Lansdowne, president; the Archbishop of Dublin, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Brougham, Lord J. Russell, M.P., Sir Robert Peel, M.P., and other noblemen and gentlemen, vice-presidents; Lord J. Manners, M.P., and Mr. M. Milnes, M.P., on the committee; and Mr. J. Newman, F.S.A., honorary architect, in the room of the late Mr. Rhodes, who held the appointment forty years. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

General Annuity Society. — A number of gentlemen connected with this laudible institute assembled yesterday as a social body at the London Tavern, to give a complimentary dinner and present a testimonial of their kindly feelings to H. F. Richardson, Esq., the late secretary of the society, who, from various other occupations of a public and professional nature, has been compelled lately to resign his office. The chair was occupied on the occasion by Luke James Hansard, Esq., and the testimonial, which was displayed on the table after dinner, consisting of a beautifully designed and executed silver coffee-pot, claret jug, and ink-stand, splendidly chased and suitably inscribed, was much admired. The chairman, in a short prefatory address, introduced the toast of the evening — the health of Mr. Richardson, enlarging with admittedly just encomiums on the great services that gentleman had rendered to the institution, and the loss it had sustained in his retirement from the secretaryship, although he still continues a director. The toast was responded to with acclamation, and Mr. Richardson, in returning thanks, gave a short history of the foundation of the society, which originated with his father, for granting small pensions to decayed bankers, merchants, and others of that class of society, their widows or children, who had become destitute, and concluded with the expression of his warmest gratitude for the friendly feeling evinced towards him on this occasion, and the magnificent gift presented to him. He again rose to propose the health of the chairman, whose liberal charitable donations were only bounded by his means of supplying them. The chairman having returned thanks, proposed "Prosperity and duration to the General Annuity Fund."

The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, at its sitting on the 4th instant, passed, with a large majority, the bill for forming, at the expense of the state, a railroad from Bamberg to the frontier of the kingdom, by Wurzburgh and Aschaffenburgh.

## FINE ARTS.

### THE IDEAL AND THE IMITATIVE.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Fine Arts, the Art Union, and various kindred societies have given premiums for the advancement of art; but in the arrangements made for carrying out their designs, we fear they have addressed too exclusively the cupidity of the parties concerned. Present subsistence rather than future fame has been the motive pressed on the consideration of artists; and, as might have been expected, the works produced in answer to their several proclamations have been simply pleasing in their character, imitative and not ideal, suited for parlour prints, but in no wise calculated to secure the admiration of future generations. It follows, therefore, that patronage so administered fails of its objects, and becomes an incubus on the progress of real art. It might, however, be otherwise. Union is strength; and as we desire to see it well directed, we shall from time to time trouble our readers with a few remarks on such ancient and modern works as may serve, by their excellences or their defects, as incentives to a more exalted course of practice or patronage in the higher walks of art. Our present remarks will be confined to the subjects of *individuality* in portraiture, and *character* in the delineation of single figures or groups.

But, first, let us say, we have often wondered, in reference to this subject, how any man can prefer slavery to liberty, and by departing from the poetry of art subject himself to the defects of mean models, capricious fashions, and academic modes of proceedure, leaving what is noble and beautiful for what is ordinary and common. The truth is, that by such means, and in obedience to the mercenary inducements of unenlightened patronage, men more readily obtain premiums, gold medals, and the favourable awards of printsellers and speculative engravers. We may not cite modern instances. But the grievance is an old one. What an extraordinary reward Apelles received when Alexander gave him his mistress to satisfy the love which, while sitting to him, her beauty had inspired. The principle of patronage in the present day is the same; and the result is that money — the reward of the passing hour — the applause of the ignorant — is the ruling power of British art. Need we wonder, under such circumstances, that, with a few illustrious exceptions, an universal mediocrity prevails

What is the remedy? Let the practice of the greatest masters furnish an answer. Look at the awful head which we have engraved. It represents a bust by Michael Angelo of the great Lorenzo de Medici. The mind of the man is seen to struggle forth from beneath the shadows of his brows. The firmness of his purposes and the decision of his character stand fixedly upon his well-set lips. We feel that one of the great arbiters of human destiny is before us; a man whose nod is fate — whose smile is fortune — whose judgments are beyond appeal. We look — and we are compelled to look again. Nor can we look thoughtlessly: the mighty modeller of that lump of clay commands our thoughts, and urges us to contemplation. We leave it, but the image of Lorenzo still haunts us. Such is the influence of a work of real genius. Whence, then, comes this innate grandeur of performance, which lives through all time? How was it obtained? Not by the art of imitation only, the part of the artist of the mental constitution and individual character of the man before him. These points he seized with the grasp of a poet, and employed them as a philosophic historian does the leading and representative facts of his narrative.



LORENZO DE MEDICI.
From a Terra Cotta Bust by Michael Angelo, now in the Collection of Edwin Dennys, Kensington.

Let us compare the artist and the biographer together, and it will be found that Roscoe and Michael Angelo reflect each other's light. Lorenzo is shown to be a man of a most *original* and *comprehensive* mind, with exquisite taste in matters of art and literature, himself a poet of a high order. He was also a philosopher, and certainly the greatest politician of his age — if not of any age, or of any nation. For proof of his patronage of literature, witness the men who were his continual protégés, the immense library he collected, and the sums of money he expended in the collection of books and manuscripts—redeeming the immortals of preceding times from otherwise irredeemable oblivion; of art, the statues, busts, vases, medals he collected, and the uses to which he so manifestly applied them. Look also at Angelo, schooled by Lorenzo *himself* in greatness, and his constant guest, pupil, and friend for the last four years of his existence. His political career shows, perhaps more than any other quality, the capacious grasp of his intellect, by which a world of jarring interests, supported by all the worst passions of mankind, were constantly kept in a state of equipoise and peace during a great portion of his too short life. Here, as well as in several positions of personal danger that he chose, his firmness of purpose and moral bravery shine out with great brightness. His aims were always *high* — great his love of greatness; and he sometimes took the readiest way to their attainment, even though the means might *now* be thought to savour of selfishness and mere ambition.

Procuring for his son (afterwards Leo X.) a cardinal's hat before he was eight years old is of this nature; but it looks prophetic of the future for which he was preparing. How deeply prophetic! and who would wish it had been otherwise? Of Lorenzo's deep penetration into character many, many instances are recorded; and one of his letters to his son, the young cardinal, is evidence enough of his deep knowledge of men and things, and not less of his paternal affection and high moral purpose. He was formed by nature to overbear all opposition to his desires and aims; and, fortunately, these desires were commendable — these aspirations truly noble and munificent. In his personal intercourse with all men his manners were simple even unto homeliness, always careful to beget their esteem by real desert rather than ostentation and show. He loved to appear as a simple citizen; knowing that his ambition and his tastes, his family aggrandisement as well as the advancement of literature and the arts, would be best served by this laying aside of his state and honours. It is certain that his mind was philosophic, learned, and reflective; yet, notwithstanding his love of study and philosophy, his love of leisure and retirement — notwithstanding, too, his avocations of state — Lorenzo was ever gayest of the gay. It is singular, and may partly account for the peculiarity of his face — his eyesight was defective; his sense of smell, if not entirely dormant, was nearly so; and that of taste was similarly imperfect. Who shall say how much the want of these senses contributed to the development of his singularly great intellectual powers? How beneficent is God in what he withholds, as well as in what he gives!

Further remarks are unnecessary: our position is proved; the parallel we have established is an instructive one, and we commend it to the special consideration of the Art Union.

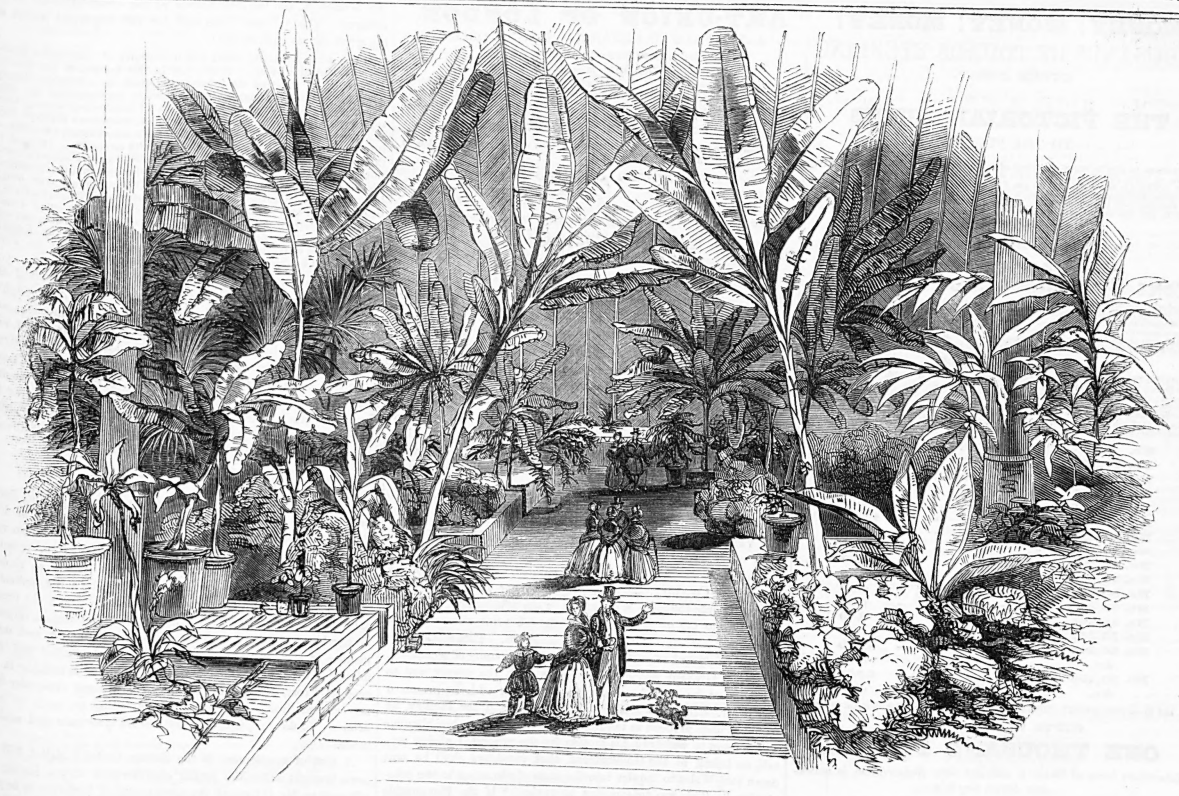
We have, however, a few words to say in reference to works of an imitative character. Of these the great Spanish master, Murillo, is the most celebrated example. He confined himself, as most of our cartoon draughtsmen have done, to the mere *actualities* of life: he never dealt with the abstract divinities of his subject, and, consequently, his "Marys" and his saints—his prophets, priests, and kings—are peasants—the sun-burnt peasantry of Spain. Such works may please the eye, but they can never teach the mind, or elevate the feelings. A noble ideality should



MURILLO'S SPANISH PEASANT BOYS AND FLOWER GIRL.

for no copying work is here — a bold generalisation is observed in the treatment of the entire bust; not by the stilted process of pecuniary ambition, for the soul of Buonorotti was beyond its influence. The master power was obtained by a thorough comprehension on be the treatment sought in every department of art, and the merely imitative used as an instrument, and not sought as an end. Our specimens of the works of Murillo will, it is believed, place these remarks in an instructive point of view.

NEWSPAPER
PICTORIAL TIMES



CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY—SCENE IN THE SOUTHERN PALM AISLE.

## COMPLETION OF THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.

In a former number we gave a description of this splendid establishment, accompanied by some elaborate illustrations of its general aspect, and various details of its construction. We now proceed to complete the series by an exhibition of the modes resorted to for making a natural display of the unrivalled collection of plants which it contains. This is, in every case, accomplished by making it correspond as closely as possible with the mode of growth under which the plants are ordinarily found in their native countries. Our illustrations show that this has been very successfully performed. The palm has "room and verge" enough to spread its beauteous leaves, and the graceful ferns of the burning zone find appropriate shades for the development of their flexile branches. But perhaps the most charming portion of rich and elegant vegetation is found in the department of aquatic and rock plants. Our second cut illustrates its general appearance. In this beautiful scene, the most elegant of the plants, and those which chiefly attract the attention of visitors, are the Saxifrageæ. These are the glory and delight of the cultivator of alpine plants; but the fondness with which they are regarded is to be attributed to the neatness and verdure of their leaves, and the simplicity and elegance of their flowers, rather than to any more striking adornments; their flowers being generally white or pale pink, occasionally becoming brownish purple. The Cunoniaceæ, with their delicate pinnated leaves, and white or red flowers, complete the charms of the picture.

In leaving this noble museum of living nature, we may compliment the Duke of Devonshire on the exquisite taste he has shown in its construction and general arrangements; and as he is understood to be a religious man, we may remind him of the words of good "old Fuller," who says that "a flower is the best complexioned grass, as a pearl is the best complexioned clay; and daily it weareth God's livery, for he clotheth the grass of the field. Solomon himself is not enthroned therewith, as whose gallantry only was adopted, and on him; theirs innate, and in them. In the morning, when it groweth up, it is a lecture of Divine Providence; in the evening, when it is cut down, and withereth, it is a lecture of human mortality."



CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY—SCENE IN THE AQUATIC WALK.

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## THE PICTORIAL TIMES

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CHARLES EVANS

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COMPANION

TO THE

PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. STEPHEN SLY has been honoured by the

COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY

To engrave for this Paper *Winterhalter's* PORTRAIT of

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In the Robes of the Garter.

This Noble Work will be drawn on Wood by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, and will shortly be published with the

PICTORIAL TIMES.

To insure a perfect imitation of Winterhalter's portraiture of the Prince, as well as to do honour to the Queen's Command, we have, since the above notice was issued, gone to the expense of having an elaborately finished water-colour copy of the picture made, to aid our artists and printer in giving the exact individuality and effect of the original. By the condescension of her Majesty, we have been allowed to make this copy at

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The list for the current year will close on the 31st instant. Subscribers will receive for each guinea paid, besides the chance of obtaining a VALUABLE WORK OF ART, an impression of a line engraving by Mr. P. LIGHTFOOT, from the picture by Mr. H. O'NEIL,

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"GERTRUDE OF WYOMING."

GEORGE GODWIN, } Honorary
LEWIS POCOCK, } Secretaries.



# The Pictorial Times

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14. 1846.


## THE COURT.

THE Court has continued to reside at Osborne House, and the salubrity of the climate of the Isle of Wight has, by the aid of daily diversion and exercise, most beneficial influence upon the health of HER MAJESTY and the royal children. PRINCE ALBERT has accompanied the QUEEN in carriage and equestrian excursions, and pony riding on the beach has formed a favourite recreation. The continued mildness of the weather has been in every way favourable to the royal residents, and very select dinner parties and re-unions have constituted the entertainments of the evenings.

## EDUCATION IN WALES.

A VERY important subject was broached in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, upon the question of education in Wales; but it was *only* broached, not *debated*. Mr. Williams, the member for Coventry, moved a prayer to her Majesty to direct an inquiry into the state of education in the principality, and particularly into the means afforded to the labouring classes of acquiring a knowledge of the English language. This motion was curiously disposed of. Having passed the ceremony of seconding, Sir James Graham proceeded to agree with the mover, and to oppose what he moved; and, what was more odd, he promised that if Mr. Williams would withdraw his motion for inquiry, he would at once proceed to inquire. "If the Honourable Member will consent to withdraw his motion for the present, I pledge myself, on behalf of the Government, that *inspectors* shall be sent down into Wales to inquire into the state of education in the principality." This was tantamount to saying, "If the Honourable Member asks for inquiry, I can't grant it; but if he withdraws his application, I will grant it directly. These are the absurd terms upon which the most important transactions are sometimes settled in the House of Commons; and in this instance the result was, that Mr. Williams withdrew his motion, and that Sir James Graham will send *inspectors* into Wales—*par parenthese*, it is of course right to signify inspectors of education, and not inspectors of police.

So much for the Member for Coventry and the Secretary of State. Now for the question itself—a question of moment, of humanity, of justice, and of civilisation.

If we were to illustrate the condition of Wales, as in one way we have already illustrated the condition of Ireland, the mental aspect of the picture would be deplorable indeed. There the cultivation of the soil exceeds the cultivation of the spirit; and although poverty be sometimes extreme, it would seem that ignorance has still a deep "lower than the lowest," and that minds are more decayed in their own rust than bodies are wasted by toil and privation. The physical suffering of the poor of Ireland is not so great a mischief, or so intolerable a social evil as the mental apathy and degradation of the poor of Wales.

Now, this is a matter to which we are bound to award a solemn and intelligent consideration. Great Britain is bound to provide for the ordinary instruction and spiritual welfare of her ancient and loyal Welsh principality. Welshmen are, like Scotchmen and Irishmen, every way our brothers, and we owe them a brotherly regard to their progress, their happiness, and their education. The statement of Mr. Williams must go as a reproach to our Governments — it bore truth upon its front — it was distinct, intelligible, and emphatic. Its details and statistics were ample, authentic, and unimpugned. Well, then, they went to prove that we have bestowed more pains upon the negroes on our African shores — that we have spread more intellectual treasures among the most backward of our West Indian colonies — that we have diffused more precious missionary labour in lands and climes to which Philanthropy was our *only* pilot, than we have thought of awarding to deserving, though neglected, Wales, where honour, duty, and the responsibilities of the State, have equally demanded educational riches and religious wealth.

There are taxes of knowledge which the Welsh people have a right to levy upon the English Government, and which that Government, by the stern justice and prompt generosity of its English clients, will, we trust, be made to pay. At present the inhabitants of the principality are not so creditably instructed as our recently emancipated slaves; and yet the Welsh have this redeemable quality among them — ay, even among their poorest and most besotted — that they ardently desire education. Yet Mr. Williams stated that there are one hundred and eighty thousand children receiving *no kind of instruction at all*, while some few thousands who have been partially instructed by the better orders of society, are actually inverting the order of nature, and seeking to lead forth their own parents from the miserable ignorance in which they have grown old! This is lamentable, discreditable, and a shame!

To teach the English language too, in Wales, has become of paramount importance. Herein a lofty and *indispensable* purpose is distinctly announced. The want of the proper knowledge and interpretation of English has poisoned the sources of justice, tainted criminal trials, disguised misconceived verdicts, and produced innumerable oppressions, dreadful to contemplate because subversive of the laws of evidence, and proof, and truth. This fact is enough, and the continuance of the enormity is not to be endured. The "Times" has well put this important aspect of the great educational subject.

It is a mere truism to assert that uniformity of language is essential to the prosperity of a nation; yet in this portion of the United Kingdom the mass of its inhabitants speak in a strange tongue. They are ignorant of that language in which are embodied the laws that govern them, which is the medium of intercourse among their superiors, which ought to be the medium of intercourse between their superiors and them. They are cut off from the ordinary channels of information afforded by communication with strangers. Isolated in their own towns and villages, they live on from generation to generation, not only without improvement, but with constant deterioration. Deprived of the power of placing themselves in contact with others beyond their own narrow circle, the peasantry of each district form a little world of their own, in which the same habits, the same errors, the same superstitions, are handed down from father to son, and will so continue to be handed down until a knowledge of the English language lets in upon them the light of civilisation from the world without, and enables them to extend their horizon.

Our narrow space will not allow us to pursue the detail of Mr. Williams's simple narrative, but we have shadowed out enough to make a strong moral impression upon every Christian reader; and if the readers of English journals be sufficiently impressed with what is due from England to Wales in the shape of national instruction, thereby will be effected the best profit of Tuesday night's conversation, more actual good than would otherwise have resulted from Mr. Williams's withdrawal of his just proposition, or Sir James Graham's promised inspectorship of a state of deplorable ignorance among the people, of which his information is already only too astounding, abundant, and complete.

## DEBATES OF THE WEEK.

A MOTION by Mr. Duncombe to obtain pardon for Frost, Jones, and Williams, the criminals, five years ago convicted of high treason and sentenced to transportation for life, has been very properly defeated by the good sense and justice of the House of Commons; and legislation will not this time step in to procure an abuse of the beautiful attribute of mercy, by a misapplication of her prerogative on the part of a Sovereign who is too firm in nature to seek to indulge even the warmest and kindest impulses of her heart at the expense of a proper distribution and maintenance of that justice which is the essential comfort and confidence of the people whom she sways. There is nothing in the case of Frost, Jones, and Williams, to demand sympathy from any except those who reserve all sympathy to waste it upon crime. To do this, is to exhibit morbid ignorance and nothing more.

A sort of supplement to the Roman Catholic Relief Bill has been brought under the partial consideration of the House, and afforded to Mr. O'Connell the opportunity of declaring in express terms, that he was for "*the total and entire severance of Church from State!*" This is exactly what was to be expected from a gentleman who desires the total and entire severance of Ireland from the British empire. How many more unions is he anxious to repeal?

## PROSPECTS OF WAR.

THE prospects of war with America have greatly increased since we last addressed our readers upon the aspect of foreign affairs. A packet and a private vessel have arrived — one with the intelligence of a refusal distinctly announced to our minister to submit to arbitration the difficulties of the Oregon question, and another with the recorded votes of the republican senate in favour of that "one year's notice" which is to dissolve the existing treaty between Great Britain and the United States. The effect in the city has been a considerable fall in the funds; and, as we have before hinted, the funds are capital barometers.

No doubt the question of war now broods more gloomily, and becomes more serious and alarming. Of course we do not mean alarming in the sense of danger to our country — for we are sure that American defeat and disgrace would crown the calamity which American folly will have originated — but alarming to the cause of civilisation — a cause which proclaims peace with the voice of Christian wisdom, and asks reason and religion to make its endurance good. But peace-continuance may not be within the control of the world's better judgment — and the suggestions of moderation may be as powerless as they are wise. It is impossible to know how a vessel will be steered, amid the storm, anger, and insolence of the multitudinous mind of the American democracy. The very rudest turbulence is the symbol of the popular nature, and the young and unthoughtful nation runs riot in a dream of territorial aggression, and a defiance of the firmness which repudiates a violation of right.

She is eager for a wrong, and she not only invites, but forces on its punishment. And with her it is Lynch Law not only with the selected victims of popular execration, but with her politicians, and almost with her President himself. Mr. Polk and his senators are lashed to the chariot of violent opinion in America, and the strong democracy drags them where it lists. Theirs is a vessel in which the officers have no command, and the pilot is only an instrument unto the will of the crew. Thus we are far from trusting to the angry elements to which we see the chances of peace exposed, with any sanguine belief that they will escape the dangers. We own our fear in the predominance of mob power, and we dread the approaching shock to civilisation amid which the prowess of England may yet have to teach a dreadful lesson of retribution to the most reckless people in the inhabited world.

WE have the following sensible observations from Mr. Webb of Wyndham Street, upon the dishonest claims lately set up by some subscribers to railways for a return of their deposits:—

"Now, where are the COMMON SENSE, JUSTICE, and EQUITY of these claims? Certain parties propose an undertaking which they believe will be beneficial to the public and *profitable* to the persons concerned. This, from its magnitude and expense, cannot be done by one or two in common partnership, but requires many—a joint stock company. 'The promoters' issue a PROSPECTUS, and other persons join, giving their names, or their money, or both, and WHY? IN THE HOPE OF GAIN. It is successful: there IS GAIN. Who gets it; the promoters, or the sub-

scribers, or all in common? The answer is obviously ALL; the former only sharing according to their subscriptions, except reasonable charges for time and labour, mental or physical, manual or scientific. *Per contra*, the project fails; or the undertaking, like Waterloo Bridge, partly fails. Beneficial to the public, profitless to the company, who then should suffer? COMMON SENSE says, ALL IN COMMON, as all in common would have gained by success.

"If parties *knowingly* put forward a fraudulent scheme, they ought not merely to pay all the loss, but even criminally prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretences. But this is a very different case to those now under consideration. To make talent and good faith pay the penalty of fraud would put an end to all improvement, and be as manifestly unjust as to punish an innocent man instead of a criminal. It was urged in the present case, that the lady had been misled by great names. She had no business to be so misled, for great men can err, and little men often propose great improvements; but I am afraid, like many others, she was misled by a desire of gain, and, *like the promoters, injured by a most unjustly* raised and very absurd PANIC. Sir R. Peel said the railways would embarrass 'the currency:' but he knew better; he knew it might injure his deformed and hideous pet bantling — THE CURRENCY BILL.

"Looking at these cases in all their bearings, I cannot but feel surprised at the cool assurance of parties asking for their money back again. A child crying for his cake after having eaten it is absurd enough; but for the holder of a lame or dead horse in a Derby club to demand his money back from the treasurer, would be the richest farcical scene ever exhibited on 'any stage;' but not equal to the ludicrous exhibition of folly and disappointed avarice these actions display. Instead of *paying* BACK subscriptions, COMMON SENSE says, and therefore LAW *ought to say*, that all subscribers, or applicants for shares, ought to be compelled to *pay* UP *their share of loss*, as they would, if they could, have taken THEIR SHARE OF GAIN."

We have not inserted the whole letter, because Mr. W. is mistaken in supposing that there has been any verdict in favour of these claims. The court before which the cause he alludes to was taken was incompetent to try it; and a mere formal verdict was recorded, in order to carry it to the court above.

## THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Whose is this image and superscription?

This is the well-known inquiry of our Lord when the Jews sought to entangle him in an offence against the Roman power, or to involve him in an admission calculated to weaken his influence with the Jewish people. And the reply, "THAT THEY WERE CÆSAR'S," *with the inference deduced from it*, viz. that by admitting the image and superscription on the *tribute-money* to be *Cæsar's*, they (the Jews) admitted Cæsar's authority *to levy* the tribute, are equally well known. In modern times, however, a question has arisen which somewhat clashes with the reasoning of our Lord.

It is now contended by political economists that the essential virtue of *British* tribute-money does not rest upon the *impress* of the sovereign, but upon the *specific weight and quality of the piece of metal* which bears the royal impression; and that, as soon as the piece of metal is reduced by wear the least fraction below a specified weight, the Queen's image and superscription lose their authority. Hence, if a gold sovereign were shown to Sir Robert Peel, and a question put to him similar to that which our Lord put to the Jews, he would no doubt require that the sovereign should be accurately weighed before he could say whether it were really the Queen's money or not. He would perhaps admit that the royal authority, duly impressed upon a piece of paper in the form of an Exchequer bill, might make that piece of paper pass as tribute money, an absolute value of one thousand pounds sterling, even though the paper should have been somewhat damaged by wear; but that the same royal authority impressed on a piece of gold should give to it a proportionate and a like *inalienable* value he could not admit, because, forsooth, it would be contrary to the refinements of modern political economy.

However discreet this reply, and the fine-spun reasoning which supports it, may be in the mouth of Sir Robert Peel, there is assuredly something very derogatory to royal authority in a *monetary* system which allows of that authority being so easily set aside, as well as something very unphilosophical in a system which makes the *legal* value of the money of the Crown dependent on a combination of two distinct principles. Imagine, in a matter of this kind, *Cæsar's authority* is or ought to be *everything*, or it is *nothing*.

A system which makes the legal value of tribute, or taxation money, depend partly upon royal authority and partly upon the assumed intrinsic value of the material on which the royal authority is impressed, reminds the writer of an adventure he once witnessed. A little boy was amusing himself on two pieces of timber that were floating on a canal. The pieces were chained together at one end but not at the other. The boy not being aware of the fast and loose footing he had got, was standing with one leg on each piece. The timbers began to separate, but so imperceptibly at first that the little fellow was unconscious of it, until they were too far apart to allow of his regaining a footing on either piece; and then, as the breach became rapidly wider, he had no alternative but to fall into the water. Had he possessed the talents and dexterity of Sir Robert Peel he might perhaps have balanced himself, first on one piece and then on the other; and, if mischievously inclined, he might perhaps have amused himself by decoying his less dexterous friends into a good ducking; but he was a simple hearted lad, unacquainted with this world's guile and with the capricious movements of the duplex principle on which he had taken his standing; and the consequence was that he had all the ducking to himself. It is now nearly 50 years since the writer witnessed this occurrence, but he has never forgotten it, and it may probably have had some effect in making him always afraid of those maxims of modern political economy which are based on duplex principles, and which, like the two pieces of timber here spoken of, are fastened together at one end only.

Principles, fast at one end and loose at the other, have been the curse of mankind from the earliest ages; and in the hands of statesmen more distinguished for ingenuity of speech than consistency of action, they have often been made the means of inflicting much injustice on the weaker classes of the community. No doubt it was on this kind of principle that those laws were founded, which the gospel tells us, laid on the poor burthens grievous to be borne, but spared the rich. On the same principle, in recent times, the ancient law by which the poor and destitute in England had a legal provision for their wants without the loss of personal liberty, has been repealed; and the repeal justified by a lord chancellor, who, at the same time, had no difficulty in justifying an increase of his own retiring pension. On the same principle ingenious philosophers have attempted to make it appear that, however honourable the marriage state might be for the rich, it was a privilege scarcely intended for the poor; and that, though nature's table might be abundantly provided with good things through the skil and industry of the working classes, yet that none were entitled to share in the feast but those who were provided with golden tickets. Again, philosophers assuming an ounce of gold to be of the exact money value of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* sterling, tell us that the pound sterling consists of 5 dwts. 3 grs. of gold, and that the Queen's image and superscription are stamped on the sovereign to show that it is of the right weight and fineness. A poor man takes it in the market guaranteed, as he supposes, by this external stamp; but he is afterwards told that the piece wants a fraction of the right weight — that it has therefore lost its money character; and thus it appears that the Queen's image and superscription are made the means of deceiving him. Besides, there is no more foundation for the first assumption that 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* is the natural and exact value of an ounce of gold, than for the assumption that 3 ounces 17 dwts. 10½ grs. is the natural and exact weight of a foot measure. And, finally, the distinguished statesman to whom we are indebted for the ingenious but unphilosophical discovery that gold is always of the exact value of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce, and that it is the duty of the Bank of England and British merchants to preside it at that exact price at all times and for all nations, has now discovered a plan of combining, to his own satisfaction, the principle of free trade with that of protection to native industry; but as, in the absence of a free and equitable medium of exchange between this and other nations, his principles are joined together at one end only, so there is much reason to fear that those parties who confide in his guidance will experience the fate of the little boy whose adventure we have before noticed.

Nevertheless, there is yet a possibility that Sir Robert's faithful followers may be preserved from such a fearful catastrophe. For, as Sir Robert may possibly move how completely all his former calculations have been counteracted by the defective money system which he introduced in the year 1819; and as, since that time, he has changed his mind on almost every subject in which his reputation was involved, except the currency, so there is hope that he may change his views on that subject also; and, if it be only for the sake of consistency, that he may yet fulfil in the way peculiar to himself the following high-minded declaration which proceeded from him in 1834: — "I will not accept power on the condition of declaring myself an apostate from the principles on which I have hitherto acted."

CROWN OFFICE, MARCH 10. — Members returned to serve in this present Parliament — County of Nottingham (Northern Division) — William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Esq., commonly called Lord Henry Bentinck, in the room of Henry Chaplin, Esq., deceased. Borough of Bridport — Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie Cochrane, Esq.

DOWNING STREET, MARCH 10. — The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General the Earl Cathcart, Knight Commander of the Most Hon Military Order of the Bath, to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of her Majesty's provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of all her Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and of the island of Prince Edward.

MARCH 14. — The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Botham, of the royal navy, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

## ELECTION NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST RETFORD.—A requisition is in course of signature, calling upon Mr. G. Vernon to resign his seat, having forfeited the trust and confidence reposed in him by his constituents as their representative in parliament.

REPRESENTATION OF WINDSOR.—The nomination has been appointed to take place on Saturday.

STAFFORD, TUESDAY.—Captain Carnegie has found an opponent in Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, of Liverpool, who entered the town to-day, accompanied by a very large body of supporters. He afterwards addressed the electors from the window of the Star Hotel, where his committee is sitting, and earnestly exhorted them to do full justice to the principles of free trade in the approaching election.

SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ELECTION.—The last voter who polled at Southwell, at this election, was Mr. Richard Chantry, of Halam, whose age is 89, and who was in good health, and remarkably anxious to vote. When he was asked whom he polled for, he replied, "Not for Lord Lincoln." Another singular circumstance occured, which is, that not a single voter polled at all for the parish of Kirklington.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE GALLANT GENERAL NOTT.—We have great pleasure in recording that the hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company have announced their intention to grant an allowance of 100*l.* per annum to Master Charles Nott, until he attains the age of eighteen, it being understood to be for the purpose of his education.—*Carmarthen Journal.*

ON THE EVENING OF MONDAY last a fire broke out in Lochend House, the seat of Sir George Warrender, Bart. It at one time bore a most alarming aspect, but happily, by the prompt measures used, it was speedily got under, and finally extinguished.

SUICIDE AT BRIGHTON.—On Monday morning, a gentleman named Lumb, a London merchant, who had been in lodgings on the King's Road for rather more than a week, cut his throat with a razor, and died instantly. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman, who had been in a low desponding way, left his wife in bed, and retired to an ante-room to commit the act of self-destruction.

DEATH OF POLICE CONSTABLE HASTIE, AND CORONER'S INQUEST.—Police constable James Hastie, 334 R of the metropolitan division, who was attacked on the 21st ult., and horribly mutilated, expired at Guy's Hospital on Sunday from the effect of the severe wounds he had received. An inquest was held on Monday on the body, at the hospital, by the city coroner, Mr. Payne, when a number of witnesses were examined as to the cause of Hastie's death. The coroner adjourned the inquest to the 23d instant.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST on the body of MARY BURKE, the unfortunate woman who was shot in the affray arising out of the Mayo election on Tuesday, sat on Thursday. The following verdict was returned:—"The majority of the jury find that the deceased, Mary Burke, was killed on Tuesday, the 3d March, by a pistol shot fired at her by Samuel Fletcher, from Mrs. Murray's gate. We are obliged to find this verdict in consequence of no evidence being allowed for the prisoner."

MURDER AT NEWARK.—On the night of Wednesday week, two youths, acting with sheer wantonness, pushed an unfortunate girl, only sixteen years of age, over one of the Trent locks at Newark, by which she was drowned. They accuse each other of the actual deed, and both have been committed for trial.

THE "INVALIDE RUSSE" of St. Petersburg publishes a letter from the Caucasus of the 6th ult., which states that on the 20th of January last, the chiefs and the elders of the Abadzhes had agreed on certain conditions to become the subjects of the Emperor of Russia. This tribe consists of 100,000 souls, and enjoys the reputation of being a warlike race.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.—The "Journal des Debats" publishes a letter from St. Petersburgh of the 22d ult., which states that the emperor had commanded that all foreign Jews, resident in Poland, who are not present in Russia, should quit the Russian territory within three months, should never even be established and possess landed property in the country. In future, no foreign Israelite will be permitted to reside in Russia without a special permission from the Government.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night last, about half-past eight o'clock, a man named Cameron was knocked down in High Street, and robbed of 40*l.* in notes. There were no fewer than six fellows concerned in the assault and robbery, which, considering the early hour, and the public nature of the locality, is an outrage of unusual daring. Four of the men have been already taken into custody, three of them returned convicts.—*Glasgow Courier.*

THE FALLING OF THE WAREHOUSE IN MOOR STREET.—On Monday the adjourned inquest was held before the borough coroner, on view of the body of Lacy, the man killed by the falling of the warehouse in Moor Street. After Mr. Samuel Holmes and Mr. Stewart had been re-examined, a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

THE "FRANKFORT POST GAZETTE" of the 7th inst. states that the Emperor of Russia reviewed the troops of the garrison of St. Petersburg on the 23d ult. His Majesty proposed shortly to visit Moscow.

SPA FIELDS BURIAL GROUND.—The final decision of the long-pending case of the inability or insalubrity of this noted place of interment is still further delayed, although nearly a year has elapsed since the first public excitement upon the subject. Although the medical and chemical testimony is now complete, Mr. Bramwell, the counsel to whom it was referred for decision as arbitrator, is not expected to pronounce it until the Easter recess, after his return from attending the home circuit.

AT THE SOUTHWARK POLICE COURT, on Monday, William Gordon, a man of respectable appearance, was committed for trial, charged with committing several robberies under the pretext of selling patent ink.

COLONEL FRANCIS H. SEYMOUR, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, has resigned his appointment as state steward of the household of his Excellency Lord Heytesbury (lord-lieutenant of Ireland), having been appointed equerry in waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

THE ENGLISH BREWERY OF MESSRS. FEAVER AND CO., at St. Malo, was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the 1st inst. The loss is estimated at 65,000 francs, but the property was insured.

ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—The Marquis of Waterford met with a severe accident on Thursday week, at Hooton, Sir William Massey Stanley's seat, in Cheshire, by being thrown from his horse. The noble marquis dislocated his shoulder in the fall, but medical aid having been promptly obtained, it was reset, and is going on favourably.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Sunday morning a sermon in behalf of the funds of the above institution was preached at Quebec Chapel, Portman Square, by the Rev. David Laing, M.A., F.R.S., chaplain of the hospital, and to the St. Anne's Society. After a very eloquent appeal, a collection was made amounting to upwards of 80*l.*

AMERICAN ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMERS.—We learn that the American government have accepted a contract for the conveyance of American mails over the Atlantic. Six large and powerful steamers, it is stated, are to be provided, and the ports of departure are to be Liverpool and New York.—*Liverpool Albion.*

NEW CHURCHES.—The site for a new church has been selected by the Metropolitan Church Commissioners in Old Street, City Road, the first stone of which, it is expected, will be almost immediately laid by the Bishop of London.

DOVER CLIFFS.—The government survey of the portion of the cliff that overhangs the naval yard has been made, and the cliff has been declared to be in a dangerous state, but when or how it is to be rendered safe has not yet transpired.

PANCAKES BY POST.—On Shrove Tuesday a tradesman of Monmouth sent presents of six pancakes to some nephews and nieces through the post office.—*Gloucester Journal.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The extensive corn mill of Messrs. Fernandes Brothers, commonly called Low Mill, Wakefield, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The stock on the premises was insured in the Phœnix fire office to the extent of 1000*l.*, and it is anticipated that that amount will probably cover the damage done to the mill.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE CORPORATION OF CORK have applied to Government for a loan of 4000*l.* to build public markets. Their treasurer proceeds to London to oppose all the railway lines to Cork, and to protect their tolls.—*Irish paper.*

The annual expense of Parkhurst establishment for young convicts amounts to 25*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* each inmate.

A CASE FOR THE LONG ROBE.—A bill in Chancery has been filed by Sir John Edmund de Beauvoir, Bart., against Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq., of Culford Hall, for the recovery of a sum of money and other property to the value of 1,000,000*l.* and upwards.

The Queen has presented a pair of milk-white Cashmere goats, part of a flock sent to her Majesty by the Shah of Persia, to the 23d Welsh Fusiliers, to replace the venerable Cambrian goat which accompanied that gallant regiment, and which lately died at Barbadoes.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARD T. HANCOCK.—The above venerable admiral expired on Thursday last at Weymouth. He was one of the oldest officers in the navy, being in his eighty-third year. In his early career he saw much active service.

LETTERS FROM GERMANY, says the "Constitutionnel," announce as positive that the Duke de Bordeaux is to marry a daughter of the brother of the King of Saxony.

MR. CHARLES MACKAY.—On Friday last the Senatus Academicus of the University of Glasgow, by an unanimous vote, conferred upon this gentleman the degree of LL.D.

The Belgian Government has just issued an arrêté royale, awarding a premium for the importation of seed potatoes, and offering free transport for them by the railway.—*Morning Chronicle.*

WAR EXPENSES.—The cost of the French war department this year is 325,000,000 francs, or about 13,000,000*l.* sterling, so that it seems that the luxury of making razzias on the poor Arabs is rather an expensive one.

THE LOW MOOR IRON COMPANY of Yorkshire are busily engaged in casting cannon of considerable calibre.

RUMOURED LAW PROMOTIONS.—An opinion prevails in the equity courts to the effect that a considerable accession to the present number of silk gowns will shortly be made, in the promotion to the rank of Queen's counsel of all or some of the latter gentlemen, namely:—Mr. Chuckles, Mr. E. J. Lloyd, Mr. J. W. Willcock, Mr. T. Bacon, Mr. S. Follett, Mr. Rolt, and Mr. R. Palmer.

PRICE OF SALMON IN THE NORTH.—The Duke of Richmond's salmon on the Spey are selling at the high price of 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* a pound in the neighbourhood of the fishing grounds. Sir R. Peel's late tariff has in no way diminished the value of this noble fish.—*Inverness Courier.*

FLEET, who was at the recent Bucks assizes sentenced to be executed, has been reprieved. He was tried before Baron Parke, and convicted of having caused the death of Ann Ray, a young woman, by giving her corrosive sublimate to procure abortion.

William Chaffey, for more than twenty years collecting clerk to the Royal Jennerian and Vaccine Institution, has been fully committed for trial, charged with obtaining sums of money by means of forged documents. He had been dismissed from the service of the institution, but still continued to gather subscriptions.

BIRTH AT SEA.—On Friday morning, at an early hour, the wife of a seaman was safely delivered of a fine healthy boy on board the Admiral steam ship, on her passage from Liverpool to Glasgow. The mother and child, we are glad to learn, are doing well.—*Glasgow Courier.*

EMIGRATION FROM BRADFORD.—During last week the representative of a spinning establishment at Boston has visited this country, in order to engage wool-combers and mill hands. We understand that about a score of families from Bradford have already engaged from this town and neighbourhood, and are about to sail from Liverpool as soon as the ship is ready.—*Halifax Guardian.*

## POSTSCRIPT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

After some discussion, the Irish Pacification Bill was read a third time and passed.

The London and York Railway Bill was read a first time.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A division took place on the Stafford and Peterborough Union Railway Bill, the motion being for the second reading. For the motion, 60; against it, 40; majority, 20.

An immense number of Railway Bills were forwarded a stage.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on the 26th of March he should move that the House do resolve itself into committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering an address to her Majesty on the subject of the state of Ireland.

A resolution was passed that the House at its rising do adjourn to Monday.

Some observations were made relative to the famished population of Ireland.

Left sitting.

### STAFFORD ELECTION.

(FRIDAY — PY EXPRESS.)

STATE OF THE POLL, 11 O'CLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Carnegie . . . . . | 450 |
| Sleigh . . . . . | 12 |
| Majority for Carnegie . . . . | 438 |

### AMERICAN NEWS.

Liverpool, Thursday.

The packet-ship Rochester, Captain Britton, has arrived from New York, bringing us intelligence to the very late date of the evening of the 21st.

Instantly on the Cambria's dispatches being landed at Boston, expresses were dispatched in all directions, and it will scarcely be credited in England that the news from England was conveyed from Boston to New York, a distance of 250 miles, in seven hours twenty-five minutes.

Our news by the Rochester is of great interest, as conveying the feelings of the American nation on the great measure of free-trade proposed by Sir Robert Peel, full details of which were taken out by the Cambria. All the papers hail it as the greatest blessing, and more especially as tending to force on a peaceful settlement of the Oregon question. War seems to be scouted as a thing not to be dreamt of, and Mr. President Polk and his crew are regularly pitched overboard in the joyous outburst of feeling consequent on such an early prospect of commercial union between the two countries. The Cambria's news reached New York on the morning of the 19th, and was printed *in extenso* by the papers of that day. From the tenor of our private advices it would seem as though the New Yorkers looked on Mr. Polk and his war talk as mere secondary considerations, and as if they were determined to take the settlement of Oregon and other differences into their own hands. Everything was lost sight of in Sir R. Peel's free-trade measure.

Regarding the Oregon question, nothing decisive has taken place in Congress. The debate in the Senate was still going on, and the steamer will no doubt bring us the result. The speeches are all of the same character, and it is perfectly useless to refer to them. The Cambria's news had reached Washington just as our last express was being dispatched. It had given the liveliest satisfaction. A correspondent says, "Peel's glorious measure will carry all before him here. Polk and war must go to the wall."

The Cambria's news reached Washington on the 20th, and is thus noticed in a dispatch by express:—

"The plain character of the news has set our stockmen wild, and the anticipated abrogation of the corn-laws, and the adoption in the mercantile world of the principles of free-tade, has created immense excitement. It is a good omen for the friends of true freedom throughout the world."

A grand dinner was given at Washington on the 17th ult., by the American engineers composing the surveying party running the line of the north-eastern boundary, to the gentlemen engaged on the English side of the survey. There were between 30 and 40 persons present, including Daniel Webster, who negotiated the treaty, the present Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury, the British Minister, the American and British Commissioners to run the line, and several other persons of distinction.

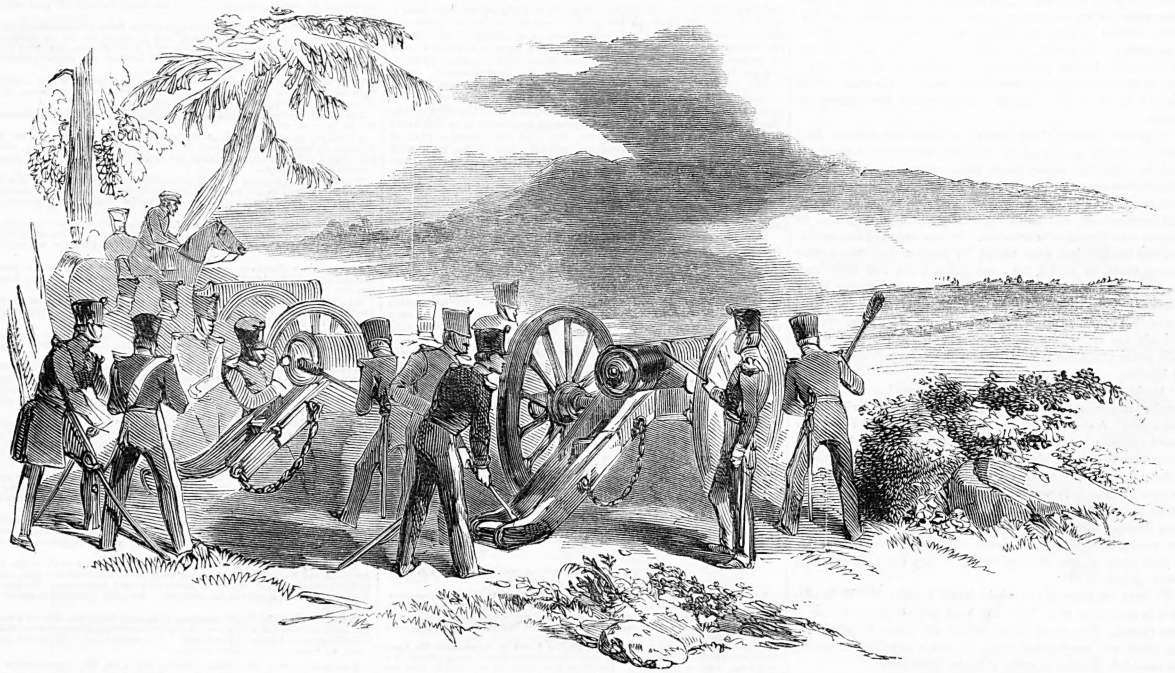
### LLOYD'S SHIPPING.

LOSS OF THE BRISTOL.—A letter has been received at Lloyd's from the Foreign Office, enclosing a copy of a dispatch from her Majesty's consul at Cape Verd Islands, reporting the total loss of the Bristol, Joseph Cowart, master, on the island of Fuego, 23d December last; crew saved.

WHITEHALL, MARCH.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Robert Townsend Hippisley, of Chewton Mendip and Midsomer Norton, in the county of Somerset, Gent., to be a master extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 11. — The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, Henry Bingham Baring, Esq., William Cripps, Esq., the Hon. Swynfen Thomas Carneges, and Ralph Neville Esq., to be commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

The expected rupture with America does not prevent the flow of emigration to the United States. The American liners, during the last month, carried out upwards of 400 emigrants from London to New York. On Thursday afternoon, at high water, the New York packet-ship Gladiator, of 700 tons burthen, was hauled out of the St. Katherine's Dock, with 140 passengers on board, consisting chiefly of agriculturists from Suffolk and Norfolk, who intend to settle in the far west. The Gladiator has also taken out a very fair cargo of British manufactured goods.



THE SUTLEJ.—HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS ATTACKING THE SIKH BRIDGE AT DURNAH.

## OUR ENEMIES IN INDIA.

Our eastern possessions are comprised under three presidencies; Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay: the former being the seat of the chief government, under a governor-general, and the two latter having each a president at their head. A mistaken notion has long prevailed amongst those who do not concern themselves much about the matter, that the entirety of that part of the world called the East Indies is under British dominion and rule; but this is not the case, for there are vast tracts of country in Hindostan, divided into different nations, each having a sovereign of its own, many of whom, however, would find their power rather ticklish in their hands but for the friendly alliance of the English, whose watchful eyes and prudential care is always ready to protect the weak and arrest the strong. Almost every nation possessed certain divisions presided over by subordinate chiefs or rajahs, whose ambition in aiming at something more exalted renders them rather dangerous to the interests of the monarch; and it has been the policy of the English to endeavour to preserve a nice balance between the superiors and the subordinates, so that, in case of necessity, one party may be brought into operation against the other; the monarch to uphold his throne when acting justly, the subordinates to check his presumption when deviating from a course of rectitude. The same will also apply to the several nations in regard to each other; and though this must naturally excite animosity against the supreme rule, yet the equity of that rule is sensibly experienced by all. It is true that some of the powers may be considered entirely at the disposal of the governor-general and council; British agents residing at the various courts who, directed by the head department, manage nearly every state affair, and sway the sceptre or the scimitar in accordance with policy or necessity. Others are tributary; and amongst many tranquillity is preserved by encouraging dependence on friendship, which, however, is generally of a selfish character on the part of the natives, and would be broken at every convenient occasion that offered an opportunity of setting it at defiance. Looking at Hindostan, we may consider that most of the nations are in heart hostile to the English; but the excellence of management by the latter, added to the vast superiority in the courage and skill which constitutes man lord of the creation, raises them far above the natives, who, in some instances, vainly hope that numerical strength will overwhelm determined bravery and rigid discipline. Thus nearly the whole of the nations have in succession essayed war with the English under the expectation of driving them from the soil. At the period when Napoleon was in Egypt this line of conduct was strongly developed by the Sultan Tippoo, for no fact can be more certain than that Buonaparte was in correspondence with the



TEJ SINGH.



BATTLE OF FEROZESHUHUR. — NATIVE TROOPS ATTACKING A SIKH CANNON.

sultan. After the death of the latter a copy of one of his letters to the French general was found, in which Tippoo says, "Happy moment! the time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of my friends the hatred which I bear to those oppressors of the human race. If you will assist me in a short time, not an Englishman shall remain in India;" and this was written at a date corresponding with that in which the sultan was negotiating treaties with the English for peace. There can be but little doubt but that other chiefs besides the sultan would have declared hostilities against the English; but as a small number of our brave troops stormed Seringapatam, and subsequently subdued the restless and turbulent spirits that disturbed the country, so did the battle of Assaye, under Major-General Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington), in a great degree put an end to further strife. The noble duke, in speaking of the battle of Medok, gave it the preference to Assaye for valour and determination; but with all due deference to his grace we would say, that there never was a finer or harder fought affair than that of Assaye, though we admit that Medok was equal to it.

During the reign of the Maharajah Runjeet Singh over the Punjaub he kept friendly with the English as he found it in accordance with his interests and power to do so; for as the Sikhs of all ranks spurn, when they can, at authority above their own, so the troops of England alone kept them in check, and of this the maharajah availed himself to curb his subjects and to strengthen his throne. This discrete and brave man, with the assistance of European officers of high talent, reorganised his army according to French discipline, and proved, by his conduct, that he considered despotism as the best suited to the temperament of his people, and he employed it without reserve.

At the period of his decease (1839) the Sikh army (says one of its officers) "consisted of 110,000 men, which were divided into regulars and irregulars, the former of whom, about 70,000, are drilled and appointed according to the European system. The cavalry branch of the disciplined force amounts to nearly 13,000, and the infantry and artillery of 60,000 more. The irregulars, variously armed, are nearly forty thousand strong, of which number upwards of 20,000 are cavalry, the remainder consisting of infantry and matchlock men; while the contingents, which the sirdars or chiefs are obliged to parade on the requisition of the sovereign, amount to considerably above 30,000 more. The artillery consisted, in Runjeet's time, of 376 guns, and 370 swivels mounted on camels, or on light carriages adapted to their size. The costume of the regular infantry is scarlet, with different coloured facings to distinguish regiments, as in the British service. The trousers are of blue linen; the head-dress is a blue turban, with one end loose and spread so as to entirely cover the



THE RANEE OF LAHORE AND HER SON, DWOOLAP SINGH, THE YOUTHFUL SOVEREIGN OF THE PUNJAUB.

head, back of the neck, and shoulders; the belts are of black leather; the arms a musket and bayonet, the manufacture of Lahore. The cavalry wear helmets or steel caps, round which shawls or scarfs are folded. The *irregulars* in their dress and appointments fully justify the appellation which their habits and mode of making war obtained for them. Cotton, silk, or broad cloth tunics of various colours with the addition of shawls, cloaks, breast-plates or coats of mail, with turbans or helmets *ad libitum*, impart to them a motley but picturesque appearance. They are all badly mounted, and indeed little can be said even of the regular cavalry in this respect. The Punjaub breed of horses is far from good, and they do not import stock from other countries to improve their own cattle. * * The soldiery are exceedingly apt in acquiring a knowledge of their military duties; but they are so averse to control, that instances of insubordination are common; latterly, indeed, open mutiny has frequently characterised the relations of officer and private. Insubordination is punished, when punishment is practicable, with confinement, loss of pay, or extra duty."

The same writer (Lieut.-Colonel Steinbach) adds, "No pensions were or are assigned to the soldiery for long service. Nor is there any provision for the widows and families of those who die, or are killed in the service of the state. Promotions, instead of being the right of the good soldier in order of seniority, or the reward of merit in the various grades, is frequently effected by bribery. In the higher ranks advancement is obtained by the judicious application of douceurs to the palm of the favourites at court, or the military chieftains about the person of the sovereign. In the event of the government of the Punjaub falling into the hands of the British, some time would probably elapse before the dissolute rabble which now composes the army could be brought under a state of as perfect discipline as that which exists in the Anglo-Indian army; but there is no doubt that ultimately the result of a system strict and severe from the commencement, when supported by a stern and absolute monarchy, would display itself, and render the Sikh troops as devoted a body as the regular native army of Hindostan. Only twenty-three years have elapsed since the military force in the Punjaub consisted of a large and undisciplined horde."

After Runjeet Singh's decease, the European officers were no longer treated with distinction and respect; the Sikh chieftains had always been inimical to their being employed, and the officers, disgusted by the treatment to which they were subjected, resigned their commissions.

The Sikh army, until lately, was considered by many British officers who had the opportunity of seeing it, to have been in a fair state of discipline; they form very correct lines, but in manœuvring their movements are too slow, and they would, in consequence, be in danger from a body of British cavalry of being successfully charged during a change of position; they would also run the risk of having their flanks turned by their inability to follow the motion of an European enemy with equal rapidity."

This is a characteristic description of the troops by one who served with them many years. Again, he says—

"In the field the conduct of the Sikh cavalry has generally corresponded with their appearance and efficiency. They are totally deficient of firmness in the hour of struggle, and only charge the foe when a vast superiority of numerical force gives them a sort of warranty of success."

The Sikhs are now the open enemies of English guidance or control. Three or four years ago they still professed amity, and an interview took place between the *then* maharajah and the Earl of Ellenborough, who was governor-general of India; but political circumstances at Lahore arising from the struggles for the Sikh throne, and evidenced desire to possess both sides of the Sutlej, have outraged that forbearance which has generally, and never more than lately, characterised the conduct of British leaders. Previous to his decease, Runjeet Singh ordered the whole of his superior officers, European and native, to be assembled in his presence, and caused them to take the oath of allegiance to the heir-apparent, Kurruck Singh, whose education had been neglected, and his intellect very weak. He had a son, Noo Nehal Singh, of bold and enterprising disposition, but extremely dissolute, who assisted at the murder of his father's favourite minister, even in the maharajah's presence, and the parent himself was deposed, and his son ascended the throne. Secret and pecuniary overtures were made by Noo Nehal Singh to the courts of Cabul, Nepaul, &c., to induce them to rise simultaneously upon the English, and his inveteracy led him into acts of brutality. The father died, it is supposed, from the effects of slow poison administered by the connivance of his son, who, when returning from his parent's suttee, the elephant upon which he was seated pushing against the brickwork of the palace gate, the whole came down, and the skull of Noo Nehal Singh was so fractured, that he expired a few hours afterwards. A twin son of Runjeet Singh was raised to the throne; but the mother of the slain monarch asserted her right to the regency on behalf of the yet unborn offspring of her son. She thus assumed the control, and Shere Singh, the twin, retired, but subsequently again came forward with an armed force, and the Queen delivering up the citadel at Lahore, Shere Singh regained the throne, and at his instigation the Queen was murdered by her own slave-girls. The Sikh soldiers, conscious that they had placed the new maharajah on the throne, took advantage of it to commence a course of anarchy and discord, which for several months threatened the utter dissolution of the empire, and the unavoidable interference of British power; and this continued till Shere Singh was murdered by a subordinate chief, who also cut off the whole of the late maharajah's family, even to an infant born the day previous in the zenana. Punishment, however, reached the murderer through his own son, and Dhuleet Singh, a reputed son of Runjeet Singh, a lad about ten years of age, was chosen maharajah. From this time assassinations and intrigues and violence were rife amongst the soldiery, and internal commotion and bloodshed ensued, whilst licentiousness, debauchery, and intoxication ruled the court, which was generally in a state of beastly practices. The depravity of the queen-mother as regent, and the horrible state the country was in, induced the governor-general, Sir Henry Hardinge, to march an army on the frontier; and the enraged chieftain, treating negociations with contempt, the Sikhs crossed the boundary—the Sutlej—by a bridge of boats (as represented by our artist), and met the signal defeats which have been already narrated in former numbers. A want of further space precludes the possibility of pursuing the subject further this week; but it will be seen that, by way of illustration, we have given a view of a Sikh battery of artillery, a portrait of the Ranee regent and her infant, and a group of Sikhs, with the queen's paramour, Lal Singh, general of the Sikh army, of whom we shall probably have to speak in our next.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

Winchester Assizes, March 6.—Lieutenant Pym, of the Royal Marines, a gentlemanly man in appearance, about twenty-two years of age, surrendered to take his trial on an indictment charging him with being present, aiding and abetting one Henry Charles Morehead Hawkey in the wilful murder of Capt. Seton, by shooting at him with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet, and wounding him on the right side, near the hip, of which wound Captain Seton died. The circumstances out of which this affair arose must still be fresh in the remembrance of our readers. Mr. Hawkey, a lieutenant of Marines in the same division as the prisoner, was on intimate terms with Captain Seton; and the latter (himself a married man) took advantage of the acquaintance to make dishonourable proposals to Mrs. Hawkey, which she, in fear of exciting her husband's anger, and thereby provoking a hostile meeting, kept concealed from him. Lieutenant Pym, a friend of Mr. Hawkey's, however, ascertained the facts and communicated them to Hawkey; and at a ball that took place at Portsea on the 17th of May, Seton's overtures being repeated, warm words ensued between the parties, and Seton remarked that he, as a cavalry man, could not go out with an infantry man; upon which Mr. Hawkey kicked the would-be seducer out of the room. Mrs. Hawkey had that same evening danced with Captain Seton under the sanction of her husband previous to the fracas taking place. A hostile meeting succeeded on the 20th of May, in Stokes Bay, in which Lieutenant Pym acted as second to his brother officer, Hawkey, and Lieutenant Rowles, of the Royal Navy, attended Captain Seton, who received a ball in his hip, and, after lingering more than a fortnight, expired. It was shown in evidence that Hawkey had purchased a pair of duelling pistols; which he tried at a shooting gallery at Portsea previous to the meeting, but it appeared that this was done for the purpose of trying the weapons, and not for practice.

Mr. Parkson and Mr. W. Smith appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., and Mr. Serjeant Kinglake for the defence.

Mr. Cockburn endeavoured to show that death ensued through the treatment of the surgeons in performing an operation on Seton. He made a most admirable and feeling defence for the prisoner.

In reference to the management of the surgeons the learned judge Erle said: "I have formed an opinion on the case, that, although the proximate cause of death was the operation, still the party giving the wound is liable for the result. I shall so tell the jury. It may be taken in this case, if you prove that the proximate cause of death was the operation, which operation was considered necessary under all the circumstances of the case; and this may be so taken, and at any stage of the case you may tender evidence of other medical men in contradiction of those called for the prosecution, to show that the operation was not necessary, and that death would not have ensued if it had not been done, you may then argue the point of law arising on these facts. I will give my opinion, and then, if it be necessary, you shall have an opportunity to review my opinion as to the law on these facts, by taking the opinion of the judges upon it.

After the due examination of witnesses on both sides, and the address for the defence, the learned judge summed up, but was rather partial against the prisoner, who, in fact, had only done that which no officer could have well declined. The prisoner received a most excellent character for quietness and general gentlemanly demeanour from several distinguished officers.

The jury consulted together only a few minutes, and then delivered a verdict of acquittal, which appeared to afford satisfaction to a very crowded court. The prisoner is the nephew of Sir Samuel Pym, rear-admiral of the Red. Mr. Hawkey, the principal, has not yet surrendered himself.

Western Circuit.—Salisbury, Wednesday.—Crown Court.—*Daniel Gallagher*, a private in the 1st Dragoon Guards, was indicted, charged with having shot at Ann Gallagher, his wife, with intent to murder her.

Mr. Ball appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended.

The first witness called was Ann Gallagher. She stated she is the wife of the prisoner, who was a private in the 1st Dragoon Guards. In December last she lived with her husband in the barracks at Trowbridge, in this county. He had had a fortnight's leave, and returned on the 29th of December. During his absence the wife had remained at the barracks, and when he came back she told him that reports had been set afloat that she had been cohabiting with one of the sergeants during her husband's absence, and she begged that he would inquire as to who was the person who had set the report going. After this they went before the captain of the prisoner's company, who said that he thought it was quite clear that the woman had only been working out of good nature for the sergeants of the company, in cleaning out their rooms. The witness, it appeared, had been in the habit when her husband was at home of cleaning about their rooms, and cooking for them. However, as the captain treated the matter lightly, the husband was not satisfied, and went to the canteen. This was about four in the afternoon. The witness then went back to her room, soon after which her husband came home between six or seven. She asked him if he would have some tea. He would not, and went out of the room, and she did not see thatfor ten minutes. He then came back. She met him at the door, and saw him he had something in his hand, upon which she ran away, being afraid he would strike her. She ran into another room at the end of the passage. There was a person in the room. He followed his wife, who ran to the end of the room by the table. He then fixed his carabine. He seemed distracted and out of his mind. He was quite tipsy. He did not attempt to fire when he saw her in the passage, but fired at the corner of the room. She was at the other end, by the table. She could not tell how far, but quite in a different direction to her. He did not appear to know what he was about. The conduct of the wife was afterwards cleared up to the satisfaction of her husband.

Cross-examined by prisoner — He has always been kind to me.

Ellen Allen — I am the wife of William Allen. I knew Bagley was in a room in the barracks, and he was there. I heard a scream, and Mrs. Gallagher came into the room, and wished the door to be locked, and it was so. There were three raps at the door, Bagley opened the door, and Gallagher came into the room. He appeared out of his mind. Did not seem to know what he was about. He presented his piece towards where his wife stood, but I cannot tell whether he intended to injure her. I was so frightened, that I became insensible.

Job Bagley — On the 29th of December I was in the room No. 11. Mrs. Gallagher came in soon after Gallagher, who came in very drunk. He did not seem to know what he was about. He fired his carabine. It was in the direction of where his wife was standing. After we came from the stable we searched the room, and found where the bullet had gone. It was more than a yard from where the woman was standing.

By the judge — The prisoner came inside the door, and fired his piece. The bullet went into the corner of the room, about a yard from where she stood. She was out of the line about a yard.

This was the case for the prosecution. No one appeared for the defence; but

The prisoner addressed the jury, and stated that at the time he fired his carabine he knew not what he was about. He was mad through jealousy, and had done what he had never done since he had been a soldier — gone to the canteen and got drunk, scarce knowing what he was about; he had seized his carabine, but at the moment when he was to fire at his wife his heart had failed him, and he had fired it wide of the mark. He also submitted to the jury, that it was clear that he could not have meant to shoot his wife, for if he had he could not have missed her, as she was so close as only to be on the other side of the table.

The sergeant of his company gave him an excellent character, both as a soldier and a humane man; and

The learned baron having minutely summed up the case,

The jury immediately *acquitted* the prisoner.

## LAW.

Insolvent Debtors Court. — In re James Robert Shakspere Macnamara. — This was the case of a young man (now only 22) who had speculated in railway shares, and had accepted a number of accommodation-bills, &c. The opposition was by three creditors; a creditor who had discounted a bill; a stock-broker, whose debt arose on "time-bargains" in railway shares; and a job-master, who complained that the insolvent had hired for the last Epsom Derby a carriage and pair, for which he was to be paid 5*l*., but did not. Mr. Commissioner Pollock required further evidence before he gave judgment, remarking that the insolvent was a young man, and the best he could do would be to repent of his former conduct.

In re Frederick Augustus Macnamara. — This insolvent (brother of the above) was opposed by Mr. Parry, for Mr. Henry, as in the other case. He was an artist; had been concerned with his brother in "accommodation bills," had visited races like, he said, most other young men, and had betted. The learned commissioner, in giving judgment, declared that he had no sympathy with the parties on the schedule, who had taken 60 per cent. on the discount of bills; they had helped forward the present state of things, and had pandered to the foolishness of the young man before the court. Still the insolvent had surrounded himself with the liabilities, and had thereby prevented himself paying the bonâ fide creditors. The case was peculiarly fitted for the exercise of the discretionary clause, under which he remanded the insolvent for a period of six months.

## POLICE.

Mansion House.—A young man, named *John O'Flaherty*, was brought before the lord mayor upon the charge of having forged a letter, purporting to be an application to the comptroller-general of the coast guard for an appointment for him by Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., M.P. The facts were fully proved, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

Worship Street.—Attempt of a Father to Murder his Children.—On Monday, a very respectable-looking middle-aged man, named *John Rolfe*, a housekeeper, residing at 41. Hoxton Square, was charged with attempting to cut the throat of Edwin, his son, a youth fifteen years of age. The prisoner, who had been a private tutor, appeared, from the statements made, to be a man of learning, and also an accomplished musician, and had at various times published musical and other compositions; and in the course of the examination it transpired that he had been intimate with the late Bishop of Jerusalem, Dr. Alexander, and tutor to his children. Within the last three or four years he had sustained domestic afflictions in the loss of his wife and several children, which, together with recently embarrassed circumstances, appeared to have preyed upon his mind. The son, Edwin, a fine smart youth of fifteen, being now sworn, said that he had employment as a clerk, and lived with his father in Hoxton Square. He and his younger brother, aged eleven, slept together in a back room on the second floor; their sister, about twelve years old, slept in another apartment, and their father on the first floor. On Friday night, about eleven, they went to bed as usual, and about half-past five the next morning he awoke by finding an arm round the back of his neck, and something sharp against his throat. He could not discern who the person was, but supposed it to be his father, and, springing suddenly up, he exclaimed, "Oh! father, what are you about? You don't know what you are about" Feeling an open razor in the hand, he caught hold of it and wrested it away, in doing which he cut his thumb and fingers; and having thrown the instrument away, he twisted his father down upon the bed. His father appeared then to recover himself, and exclaimed, "Oh, what am I about. What have I been doing!" and afterwards asked to look at his throat, and kissed him. In the mean time his brother had jumped out of bed and called their sister, who came and put a handkerchief to his throat, and afterwards cut a piece of plaister and put on it, for there was a slight cut, from which a few drops of blood issued upon the handkerchief. They afterwards all retired to bed again, and met at breakfast at half-past eight in the morning. His father then referred to what had occurred, and said it was a most dreadful thing, but he did not know what he was about, and after breakfast he went out to business as usual. In answer to questions, he replied that his father's conduct had been previously kind and affectionate, but he had lately appeared gloomy and dejected, and spoke but little. William John, the younger son, said that the cries of his brother awoke him, and he saw some person standing by the bed, but did not at first know it was his father. He was frightened, and jumping out of bed, ran and called his sister, and upon his return to the room he saw his father lying with his head upon the bed, and heard him, when he recovered, exclaim, "What have I done?" and ask to look at what he had done. His sister put something round his brother's throat, and there was blood upon it. Their father, he said, afterwards kissed them, and called them his dear children, and they returned to bed. The prisoner was removed under remand, to have the depositions taken for his committal.

On Wednesday, when Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, took his seat upon the bench, the following note was handed to him from Colonel Tracey, the governor of Westminster Bridewell, in which prisoners examined are confined during the rebuilding of the Clerkenwell prison: —

"Sir,—I am to acquaint you that John Rolfe, a prisoner remanded from Worship Street police-court, under a charge of cutting and wounding, committed suicide in this prison this morning.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"Augustus Frederick Tracey."

Greenwich.—Pot Stealing.—A man named *Clinker*, a pauper in the Greenwich union, was placed at the bar under the following singular circumstances: — It appeared from the evidence of Henry Knock, also an inmate of the workhouse, and employed in the oakum department, that he observed the prisoner breaking up a pewter pot with a hammer. Witness had often seen him similarly employed, but on this occasion he took the pot from him and gave it to the master of the workhouse, who sent it to Mr. Lovegrove's, at the Ship and Billet, opposite, when it was identified as being that person's property. Mr. Lovegrove stated that he had missed several pewter pots lately, and it further appeared, on searching the prisoner, that he had a skeleton key, which enabled him to leave and enter the workhouse at pleasure; and it would seem that during his absence from the house he took the opportunity of robbing the prosecutor. Mr. Jeremy expressed his surprise at the prisoner's being found in possession of a skeleton key, and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment for the unlawful possession of the property.

Marylebone. — Murderous Outrage. — On Tuesday, *Henry Hooper* was placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with having committed a most murderous outrage upon Daniel Miller. The parties are in the employ of Mr. Davis, a farmer, residing at Willesden. Complainant stated that on the previous evening, while he was at work in his master's yard, the prisoner rushed at his body with a two-pronged fork, and if he had not had a leather apron on at the time he would, no doubt, have been run through the body. Soon after this attempt upon him prisoner struck him with great force on the head with the said fork, one prong of which was thereby broken. The prisoner denied having thrust the fork at complainant, and accused the latter of having called him a thief and a villain, without any provocation for his doing so. The magistrate remanded the prisoner for a week, at the same time saying that he could not in the meantime take bail without a certificate from a surgeon that complainant was not in danger.

Charge of Child Murder at Westminster. — Last evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Feathers, Dean Street, Westminster, on the body of Mary Ann Thomas, aged one year and eight months, the illegitimate offspring of a drunken widow living in Pye Street, Westminster, and who is now in prison, having been remanded from the Westminster police court on a charge of having killed her child by throwing it, whilst in a state of intoxication, on the floor of a public-house, afterwards biting it in the leg, and then leaving it exposed at the door of St. Margaret and St. John's workhouse. These alleged facts were disproved before the coroner and jury, and Mr. Lavier, the parish surgeon, who had attended the deceased child from the time of its admission to the workhouse, whither it had been taken on the evening of the 2d inst. by a policeman, who had then taken it from the mother, proved that the deceased had not died from any external violence, but from most extensive and long-standing disease of the lungs. Verdict, "Natural death."

Accident to a Luggage Train. — On Monday an accident occurred to the up-goods train, between Pongbourne and Goring, on the Great Western Railway, by which considerable inconvenience and delay was occasioned to the up-mail and other trains proceeding to Paddington. It appears that the goods train, propelled by the Capricornus engine, had a timber truck attached, laden with long logs of oak. By some mischance, one of these became loose, and, in consequence, from the oscillation, three trucks, including the timber carriages, were thrown off the rails. The wreck of trucks, wheels, timber, &c., was strewn along the metal, obstructing the traffic on the up-journey. Shortly after the accident the up-day mail came from Bristol, and was compelled to pass over a crossing and travel beyond the scene of the accident on the South or Dover line.

## LITERATURE.

*The Philosophy of Wealth.* — Longman and Co.

The author of this little work, Mr. John Crawford, is both a pleasant and an intelligent writer — two qualities that do not always come together. He says, very justly, that

The object of the science of Political Economy, or, in other words, the Philosophy of Wealth, is to teach how the greatest amount of wealth may be produced in a community, and how the same may be most equitably diffused amongst all its members, so as to ensure their general comfort and happiness. It is considered that the term social economy would better express this object than the term political economy; but it is too late in the day to quarrel with the mere name of the science. What we have to do is to deal with some erroneous dogmas which have been taught in its name, and to point out that in one particular branch the system as established in this country is very imperfect.

Based upon this assertion we have 102 pages divided into chapters under the following heads: —

1st. What is wealth? 2d. What is value as contradistinguished from price, and what the standard of value as contradistinguished from the measure of value? 3d. What is money or currency? 4th. Banks and banking, and the monetary system of England. 5th. Fixed price of gold. Sir Robert Peel's legislation of 1819 and measures of 1844 and 1845, cause of low prices. Low prices incompatible with high taxation. Extension of foreign trade under our present monetary system an injury instead of a benefit, cause of *panics* and *stagnations* of trade and impoverishment of the working classes. 6th. Remedy. Let gold be liberated from its fixed price, let the trade in money be free; concurrently with repeal of the corn laws, repeal the money laws.

Under these heads there is much of information in accordance with the views of the writer, and young persons desirous (which all should be) of cultivating the science will find it a useful guide.

### THE HORRORS OF WAR!

On hearing the Tower Guns fired at Night in London, to celebrate the late Slaughters in India; and on reading the Speeches on the subject, by Members of both Houses of Parliament, on the 2d of March, 1846.

Hark! 'tis the booming cannon's roar,
Breaking the tranquil calm of Night;
While armed hosts their squadrons pour
To mingle in the gory fight.

And can it be, that life was given
To be thus wantonly destroy'd?
Can Christians lift their fronts to Heav'n,
And glory in being thus employ'd?

Forbid, forbid, the impious thought!
Great God of Mercy! God of Grace!
Whose Holy Word hath ever taught
The brotherhood of all our race!

Can He, whose everlasting throne
Is based on Justice, Truth, and Love,
Hear with delight the victim's groan,
And Carnage, Blood, and Death approve

The Widow's shriek — the Orphan's tear,
Will these delight th' angelic throng?
And will they cease their harps, to hear
Such sounds, as sweeter than their song?

O! for a trumpet's stirring blast
To wake the world from its false dream
Of "glory," — and to bid it cast
Its idols in Oblivion's stream!

Yes, we implore Thee, Prince of Peace!
Hasten thy kingdom! — bid it come!
Let War, with all its horrors, cease,
And Man enjoy his peaceful home.

Make Senates tremble, when they dare
To take thine awful name in vain,
And say that thou, Great God! wer't there,
Strength'ning their arms to kill the slain!

That from thy throne Thou lookedst down
With joy upon the murd'rous blade;
And cheered them on, to seek renown
By slaughtering Men whom Thou hast made.

O, Blasphemy! most dark—profound—
Could but an angel from above
Descend to cast his glance around,
And answer "No!" for "God is Love."

Let hostile nations learn from Thee
That Man was made for nobler ends:
To live united, happy, free—
To die as brothers, kindred, friends!

And after death to live again
In purer worlds, with higher bliss;
So that a heavenly crown to gain,
Should be our highest aim in this.

To feed the hungry — clothe the meek —
Comfort the mourner — free the slave —
Instruct the ignorant — help the weak —
Are *these* not worthy of the brave?

To rescue life, — and not destroy,
Forgive, as we would be forgiven:
On Earth let these our deeds employ,
And thus we may prepare for Heaven.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

British and Foreign Institute,
March, 1846.

## MUSIC.

*Clinton's Complete School for the Boehm Flute.*

This work is a boon to all who wish to possess a clear system for the study and practice of the flute up to any stage. The Bœhm Flute is in general cultivation at present, and unfortunately there are some works professing to teach it, written by persons who know little about the matter. Mr. Clinton was the first to cultivate it in England, and we have not only in this work the long experience of a sound theoretical and practical musician laid down in a comprehensive and logical manner, but the authority of Bœhm himself as to its excellence and truth. Bœhm begins a letter to Mr. Clinton (with permission to publish) as follows: —

"My dear Sir,—I have read and examined your work on my flute, and have much pleasure in expressing my entire approval of the plan you have adopted and pursued. Your system is the same as I myself have taught; the only one by which my flute can be learned in a correct and proper manner"

The work could not have higher praise, or a better recommendation.

The Beethoven Quartett Society. — This meeting took place on Monday evening in Harley Street, and called together such a musical audience as can only be found on very extraordinary occasions. This society was formed for the purpose of making the lovers of music better acquainted with Beethoven's quartetts, particularly the *posthumous*, that nearly up to the present time were only known by name even to professors, and generally regarded by them as dreamy imaginings of the mighty composer. To this society, and the meetings in Queen Square from which it sprang, we are mainly indebted for a better appreciation of those works; and after many hearings, we come to a conclusion that they are Beethoven's greatest achievements;— indeed, that they are alone in the art, without compeer or rival. They were first attempted at Queen Square by Willy, Goffrie, Hill, and Hancock; and we confess that, on the first hearing, we were inclined to believe them musical puzzles, not worth the solving. The second attempt was by Sivori, Thirlwall, Hill, and Roussellet, and on that occasion we were charmed with much, and convinced that it only required a better acquaintance to find them rich in all that constitutes high art. This season they are performed entirely by Sivori, Sainton, Hill, and Roussellet, all great performers; and the supposition on the part of the originators seems to be, that Beethoven's quartetts will receive full justice — indeed, be performed as perfectly as possible even at the present advanced stage of the art. We will give this matter consideration at an early opportunity. To show the interest these meetings create in the profession, we give the names of some of the professors we observed among the company: — Moschelles, Sir G. Smart, Costa, Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Wallace, Thirlwall, Kroff, Novello, Guynemer, Neate, Goffrie, Muhlenfeldt, Orger, Barret, G. Macfarren, Saloman, Griffiths, Ella, J. L. Hatton, Lindley, Master Thirlwall, Bridgetower, J. W. Davidson, Begrey, Griesbach, and T. Cooke. Also the most distinguished amateurs both of the west end and the city. The second meeting will take place on Monday, April 6th.

Philharmonic Society. — The first trial of this society took place on Thursday, and was devoted to Beethoven's Mass in D major. Signor Costa appeared for the first time, as conductor of this magnificent band, and astonished even his admirers with the power of his baton. His conception of Beethoven's work seems to us truthful in the extreme, and his power of communicating gradations of thought to the band is marvellous. A moderate conductor may signify piano or forte, but Signor Costa treats the grand orchestra as if it were a single instrument under his fingers, enforcing the utmost delicacies of style, as well as the effects indicated by the engraver. We never heard the philharmonic band before move with such precision, or create effects so powerful, and with Signor Costa at its head, it may safely challenge the world. The orchestra has been entirely remodelled by him; the violins and tenors are in a compact body, instead of being scattered over the orchestra, the chorus is at the top instead of the front, and the back rows are considerably lowered. Altogether the arrangement is a decided improvement, and the philharmonic begins a new and, we venture to say a brilliant, era. The first concert takes place on Monday next.

## THEATRES.

Her Majesty's Theatre. — *Nino* increases in public estimation, and draws houses such as we have seldom seen before Easter; this is the more remarkable as we have no new artiste decidedly successful, or any established favourite at the present time. The concerted pieces in the opera improve on repetition; though possessing little novelty, they are effective, and what musicians term *well written*. The solo pieces, few as they are, make little advance. We have no affection for, a string of arias, but an opera ought to possess a good scena for the soprani tenor, or bass, at the least. Sanchioli, the prima donna, is of the first class of singers, and would be out of place in a second or third part, but she is by no means a brilliant specimen of the class; her intonation is imperfect, voice mediocre, face and figure uncalculated to adorn her present position. Had she appeared at the Princess's Theatre she might have been permanently successful; as prima donna at her Majesty's Theatre she treads in the footsteps of Pasta, Malibran, Persiani, and Grisi, challenging comparison with our highest standard of excellence. Corbari is evidently a novice, but gives great promise; the upper part of her voice is clear and silvery—the middle, feeble and infirm. She sings well in tune, possesses natural grace and delicacy, and bids fair to be a good singer; her appearance is highly prepossessing. Fornasari is unchanged. Botelli slightly improved. Corelli seems to have recovered much of his brilliant quality of voice; originally, he had the most genuine tenor voice of the age, but he lost it entirely for a time through severe illness.

We are aware that at the beginning of the season it is scarcely possible to get the first singers, and that we must only expect seconds; in such case, it is ungenerous to test them by a high standard, but when we see, every day, praises lavished on the present company that only the highest can merit, we are obliged to use such a test. The ballet of *Catarina* goes on with moderate success. *Verdi's Ernani* is said to be in active preparation. The embellishments of the house are most brilliant at first sight, are beautifully executed, and in the most expensive style. But *orange curtains* have a baleful effect on the complexion, and we look in vain for the beauty that was wont to adorn the boxes. Everybody seems altered, and the costumes are saddened also. As the season advances, the glare of yellow must become intolerable; we hope, ere then, Mr. Lumley will have his satin died green, or pink at least.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Lunacy. — By the Lunacy Act of last year (8 and 9 Victoria, c. 100. sect. 88.) the several commissioners are required to visit asylums and private houses. They have recently made their first report to the lord chancellor, showing their visits, the patients seen, and miles travelled, during the six months ending the 4th of February last. The report was yesterday issued as a parliamentary paper. Dr. Turner made 148 visits, saw 6593 patients, and travelled 3351 miles. Dr. Hume made 105 visits, saw 3813 patients, and travelled 2713 miles. Mr. Procter made 131 visits, saw 6550 patients, and travelled 3138 miles. Mr. Mylne paid 170 visits, saw 5382 patients, and travelled 4081 miles. Mr. Hall (who died on the 30th of October last) paid 11 visits, saw 876 patients, and travelled 729 miles. Dr. Pritchard (who was appointed on the 31st of August last) paid 102 visits, saw 4626 patients, and travelled 2052 miles; and Mr. Campbell paid 22 visits, saw 396 patients, and travelled 915 miles. Mr. Campbell was appointed on the 26th of November last.

Wheat. — By a return yesterday issued, on the motion of Mr. Childers (Malton), an account is given of the weekly average price of wheat by which the duty is regulated, from the 2d March, 1844, to February last, as also the total quantities of wheat returned by the inspectors of corn returns from September, 1844, to January, 1845; and from September, 1845, to January, 1846. The first part of the document shows the weekly aggregate averages by which the duty on wheat is regulated by the act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 14., from March, 1844, to the 22d of February last, and also, to the same period, the weekly aggregate averages, calculated according to the provisions of the act 9th Geo. IV. c. 60. The second part has reference to the quantities of wheat returned by the inspectors as brought to market in specified months in 1844-5, and 6. In 1844, in September, the corn returns were 450,526 quarters and six bushels; in October, 540,783 quarters; in November, 626,296 quarters and four bushels; and in December, 551,176 quarters. In 1845, the returns were — January, 518 031 quarters and two bushels; in September, 414,693 quarters; in October, 665,162 quarters and four bushels; in November, 618,167 quarters and six bushels; and in December, 475.617 quarters and two bushels. In January last the return was 503,316 quarters and six bushels.

Death of General Sir Evan Lloyd, Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards. — The demise of this aged officer, which took place on the 4th of the present month, at Perney Hall, Shropshire, places a third regiment at the disposal of the commander in chief. The gallant officer had attained the venerable age of 78, his service having extended to a period of 66 years. He was born in 1768. He was twice married: first, to the eldest daughter of Benjamin Burton, Esq., of Burton Hall, Ireland; and secondly, in 1814, the Dowager Lady Trimlestown, relict of the 14th lord and daughter of Lieut. General Eustace. The family, it would be well to add, are of Welch origin, the father of the deceased, Evan Lloyd, Esq., being a native of Brecknockshire. He entered the army as cornet in the 17th light dragoons in 1780, then being not more than twelve years of age. His commissions are thus dated: — Cornet, Nov. 25. 1780; lieutenant, Feb. 5. 1787; captain, Oct. 25. 1793; major, Sept. 1. 1795; lieut.-colonel, Feb. 11. 1799; colonel, Oct. 25. 1809; major-general, Jan. 1. 1812; lieut.-general, May 27. 1825; general, Nov. 23. 1841; and colonel in chief of the 7th dragoons, now stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, and under orders for India, March 18. 1836. Sir Evan served on regimental full pay from 1780 to 1812, the whole period in the 17th light dragoons; and was present with that corps in nearly all the actions and sieges in which it was engaged in India. He also served in South America in 1806 and 1807, and was at the taking of Monte Video, and in the expedition to Buenos Ayres, during which service the regiment was armed with muskets, and acted as infantry.

United Service Institution.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the members of this association was held on Saturday, at the institution, Whitehall Place. Owing to an announcement that the Earl of Ellenborough was to take the chair, there was an unusually large number of officers belonging to her Majesty's and the East India Company's services in attendance. It was announced, however, by Major Clarke, that his lordship had been compelled, by public duty, to go down to Woolwich, and as he had not returned, Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm had kindly consented to take the chair *pro tempore*. The gallant chairman having explained, from the paper of agenda, the business of the day, Mr. L. Tonna, secretary, read the report of the council, which congratulated the members on the re-organisation and general improvement of the establishment. The funded property consists of 1500*l.* three-and-a-quarter per cents., exclusive of 345*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* subscribed towards the erection of a lecture theatre. The income for the ensuing year is estimated at 1462*l.*, and the probable expenditure at 1454*l.* The total amount of life subscriptions from the foundation of the institution amounted to 5544*l.*, of which sum 4000*l.* had been laid out in the purchase and alteration of the additional wing, late the residence of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, in Whitehall Place, which has admitted of extension in the armoury, the library, the model-room, and in other departments — a lecture-theatre, for which a subscription has been opened, being now only wanting to enhance the capabilities of the institution. Agreeably to a resolution of a general meeting held last year, an entrance fee of 1*l.* will be required from all members joining after the 1st of Jan. 1847. On the motion of Captain Lloyd, R.N., seconded by Lieutenant Oldmixon, R.N., the report was adopted. The following officers were elected members of the council, in the room of those retiring by rotation: — Lieutenant Raper, R.N., Captain Sweeny, R.N., Major-General Taylor, C.B., Major-General Cleiland, H.E.I.C.S., Colonel Godwin, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Barnewall, H.E.I.C.S., Lieutenant-Colonel Sabine, R.A., Major-General Kenah, C.B. The auditors for the ensuing year were then appointed, and thanks having been voted to the gallant chairman, the meeting separated.

Deplorable and Distressing Case.—The following distressing case has caused considerable excitement and alarm in the neighbourhood of Millbank, Westminster. It appears that a shoemaker, named James Silk, together with his wife and four young children, have been residing for some time past in an old, dirty, and dilapidated house in Vine Street, Westminster, in the greatest misery and distress. A few days ago one of the children was seized with typhus fever; the father and mother also caught it: the poor woman, from want of nourishment and attention, got so bad, that some person having heard of it, had her conveyed on Monday to the Westminster Hospital, but she died a few hours after her admission into the institution. About three hours after her death her husband was conveyed in a sedan chair to the hospital, wrapped up in blankets, but the poor fellow can only survive for a few hours. Such a painful case of misery and distress would be hardly supposed to exist in a country like this.

## BRITISH SPORTS.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge, for the week ending March 21.

| Monday. | | Tuesday. | | Wednesday. | | Thursday. | | Friday. | | Saturday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. |
| 3 57 | 4 1 | 4 28 | 4 47 | 5 5 | 5 25 | 5 45 | 6 5 | 6 30 | 6 51 | 7 20 | 7 57 |

RACES TO COME.

| | |
|---|---|
| MARCH. | |
| Warwick Spring | 18 |
| Kipling Coates | 19 |
| Northampton | 24 |
| Brighton Spring | 27 |
| APRIL. | |
| Croxton Park | 1 |
| Epsom Spring | 3 |
| Hampton Spring | 6 |
| Newmarket C | 13 |
| Catterick Bridge | 15 |
| Abergavenny | 16 |
| Bath | 21 |
| Burton Constable | 22 |
| Durham | 23 |
| Newmarket F S | 27 |
| MAY. | |
| Chester | 5 |
| Eglinton Park | 12 |
| Newmarket S S | 12 |
| Shrewsbury | 13 |
| Tavistock | 13 |
| Edinburgh | 20 or 21 |
| Epsom | 26 |
| JUNE. | |
| Manchester | 2 |
| Stukesley | 8 |
| Ascot | 9 |
| Sutton Park | 16 |
| Hampton | 17 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 23 |
| Bibury Club | 24 |
| Stockbridge | 25 |
| JULY. | |
| Carlisle | 1 |
| Newmarket J | 7 |
| Lancaster | 8 |
| Liverpool | 15 |
| Newton | 22 |
| Goodwood | 28 |
| AUGUST. | |
| Brighton | 5 |
| Nottingham | 5 |
| Horwich | |
| Wolverhampton | 11 |
| Chelmsford | 11 |
| Lewes | 12 |
| Tunbridge Wells | 12 |
| York | 19 |
| Yarmouth | 19 |
| Huntingdon | 25 |
| Egham | 25 |
| Stourbridge | 25 |
| Hereford | 26 |
| Tiverton | 27 |
| Stockton | 27 |
| SEPTEMBER. | |
| Darlington | 1 |
| Warwick | 2 |
| Rochester and Chatham | 3 |
| Lichfield | 8 |
| Leicester | 9 |
| Abingdon | 9 |
| Doncaster | 15 |
| Richmond | 22 |
| Walsall | 22 |
| Bedford | 23 |
| Lincoln | 23 |
| Newmarket F O | 29 |
| Kelso | 30 |
| Wrexham | 30 |
| OCTOBER. | |
| Knutsford | 7 |
| Newmarket S O | 12 |
| Newmarket H | 26 |

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

EPSOM, SPRING MEETING, 1846.

Handicap for the Great Metropolitan Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 300*l.* added.

| | yrs. | st. | lb. | | yrs. | st. | lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Discord | aged | 9 | 7 | Anti-Repealer | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| Antler | 5 | 8 | 10 | Sister to John o' Gaunt | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| Needful | 5 | 8 | 9 | Pimento | 5 | 6 | 12 |
| Akbar | 5 | 8 | 9 | Master Stepney | 4 | 6 | 12 |
| Weatherbit | 4 | 8 | 9 | Lyons | 4 | 6 | 12 |
| Miss Elis | 4 | 8 | 7 | The Wreck | 4 | 6 | 11 |
| Queen of the Gipsies | 6 | 8 | 2 | Lady Anna | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Mosque | aged | 8 | 2 | Gannet | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Lord Saltoun | 5 | 7 | 11 | c by Touchstone, out of Laura | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| King Cob | 4 | 7 | 10 | Sir Harry | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| Doctor Phillimore | 5 | 7 | 9 | The Warrior | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| h by Velocipede, out of Fair Jane | 5 | 7 | 8 | Lord Harry | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Lady Charlotte | 5 | 7 | 8 | Blackbird | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| f by Sir Hercules, out of Taglioni | 4 | 7 | 7 | Astonishment | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| My Mary | 4 | 7 | 7 | Concealment | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Laird o' Cockpen | 4 | 7 | 7 | Marquis of Conyngham | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Carissima | 4 | 7 | 7 | b g by Wintonian, out of Zebra | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Ajax | aged | 7 | 7 | Tell | 3 | 5 | 11 |
| Captain Flathooker | aged | 7 | 7 | Buttress | 3 | 5 | 10 |
| Elemi | 5 | 7 | 7 | Cerberus | 3 | 5 | 9 |
| Keppel | 4 | 7 | 5 | Chamois | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Titmouse | 4 | 7 | 5 | Terrier | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| I-am-not-aware | aged | 7 | 5 | c by Phœnix, out of l'Hirondelle | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Bourra Tomacha | 6 | 7 | 5 | Muscatel | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Clumsy | 4 | 7 | 5 | Killie Krankie | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Maynooth | 4 | 7 | 5 | Outcast | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Satyr | 5 | 7 | 4 | Farthing Candle | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Mongrel | 4 | 7 | 3 | Red Leg | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Secutor | 4 | 7 | 2 | Peasant | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| f by Touchstone, out of Languish | 4 | 7 | 2 | Auricula | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Sister to Campanero | 4 | 7 | 1 | | | | |

CROXTON PARK, 1846.

The Granby Handicap of 20 sovs each, h ft, and 5 only if declared by the 20th instant.

| | yrs. | st. | lb. | | yrs. | st. | lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corranna | aged | 13 | 0 | Satyr | 5 | 11 | 1 |
| Discord | aged | 12 | 11 | New Brighton | 6 | 11 | 0 |
| The Era | 6 | 12 | 9 | Dog Billy | 5 | 10 | 12 |
| Yardley | 6 | 12 | 5 | Javelin | 4 | 10 | 11 |
| Pantasa | 4 | 12 | 5 | Fama | aged | 10 | 10 |
| Miss Elis | 4 | 12 | 1 | Brother to Nottingham | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| Mosque | aged | 11 | 12 | Blind Hookey | aged | 10 | 7 |
| Morpeth | 5 | 11 | 12 | Magnet | 4 | 10 | 7 |
| What | 6 | 11 | 11 | Secutor | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Lord Saltoun | 5 | 11 | 10 | Wootton | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Naworth | aged | 11 | 9 | b g by Magpie, out of Circe | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Portobello | 6 | 11 | 8 | Confab | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Coheiress | 6 | 11 | 6 | Idolater | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Cataract | 6 | 11 | 6 | Mogador | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Clumsy | 4 | 11 | 5 | Jack Cade | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Europa' | 6 | 11 | 4 | Valliant | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Roper's Daughter | aged | 11 | 4 | Outcast | 3 | 9 | 5 |
| Poussin | 6 | 11 | 3 | Brother to Beaumont | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| Solace | 4 | 11 | 1 | Don John | 3 | 8 | 12 |

MANCHESTER, Tuesday Evening.

The wagering upon the Chester Cup this morning was of a brisker nature than we have noticed for the last week or two, and was important in its effect upon the position in the odds hitherto assigned to Miss Burns, Clumsy, and Arthur, each of which experienced a considerable lift, and were supported eagerly until the room broke up. Miss Burns and Clumsy, however, were the principal horses speculated upon, the former at 25 freely, and the latter at 30 and 25; prices at which a rather extensive outlay was made. To this we may also add, that Arthur came into notice at 45 to 1, leaving off five points a better favourite; Salopian at 30 to 1; Best Bower at 500 to 20; and Mervis at 1000 to 10. Several inquiries to back Fitzallen at 30 to 1.—The Derby transactions were limited to 170 to 10 agst Brocardo (afterwards 15 to 1 in scores was booked), and 25 to 1 to 25 agst Tibthorpe. We give the closing prices:—

THE COVENTRY TRIAL STAKES.

12 to 1 agst Pantasa (taken and afterwards offered).

CHESTER CUP.

16 to 1 agst Sweetmeat (offered)
25 to 1 agst Miss Burns (taken freely)
25 to 1 agst Best Bower (taken)
25 to 1 agst Clumsy (taken)
25 to 1 agst Mermaid (offered)
25 to 1 agst Whinstone (offered)
25 to 1 agst Fitzallen (take 30 to 1)
28 to 1 agst The Baron (offered)
28 to 1 agst Hope (offered)
30 to 1 agst Salopian (taken)
35 to 1 agst Columbus (offered)
40 to 1 agst Arthur (taken)
40 to 1 agst Inheritress (offered)
50 to 1 agst Miss Elis (offered)
50 to 1 agst Roderick (offered)
50 to 1 agst Discord (offered)
50 to 1 agst Red Streak (tk 100 to 15)
1000 to 15 agst Advice (offered)
1000 to 10 agst Mervis (taken)
1000 to 10 agst Billy Purvis
1000 to 10 agst Roper's Daughter).

THE DERBY.

9 to 2 agst Sting
15 to 1 agst Brocardo (tk and aft off)
25 to 1 agst Tibthorpe (taken)
1000 to 20 agst Poynton (offered)
1000 to 20 agst Martext (offered)
1000 to 15 agst Premier (offered)

OAKS.

No betting.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.

THE CHESTER CUP.

15 to 1 agst Sweetmeat
20 to 1 agst Clumsy
25 to 1 agst Best Bower
25 to 1 agst The Baron
25 to 1 agst Hope
25 to 1 agst Miss Burns
30 to 1 agst Fitzallen
40 to 1 agst Discord
40 to 1 agst Billy Purvis
50 to 1 agst Weatherbit
50 to 1 agst The Magnet.

THE DERBY.

9 to 2 agst Sting
16 to 1 agst Brocardo
25 to 1 agst Tibthorpe
50 to 1 agst Poynton
50 to 1 agst The Premier.

## THE CHURCH.

Ordination. — At an ordination, held by the Bishop of Peterborough, at Peterborough, on Sunday last, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders: —

Deacons. — William Ager, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; John Leslie Hallward, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford; Thomas Wenham Knipe, B.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Robert Knipe, B.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge; John Arthur Jaffreson Roberts, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge; James Clark, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; Richard James Hacke, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford; James Luffingham Gilborne, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

Priests. — Rev. Joseph West Bramah, B.A., Merton College, Oxford; Rev. George Roberts, B.A., Magdalen College, Oxford; Rev. Timothy Byers, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge; Rev. Charles Frederic Chase, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Rev. Nicholas George Charrington, B.A., Oriel College, Oxford; Rev. Lewis Henry Palmer, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Rev. Charles Bratt, jun., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Preferments.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has presented the Rev. John Sheatfield, M.A., minister of Trinity Chapel, Margate, to the rectory of Uckfield, Sussex, to which benefice the reverend gentleman has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Chichester.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the following gentlemen to benefices within his diocese: — The Rev. H. Brailsford, M.A., to the rectory of Exbourne, Devon; the Rev. Charles Forward, M.A., curate of Pilsdon, Dorset, to the rectory of North Poorton, near Bridport; the Rev. Alexander Rhind Webster, M.A., curate of Kempston, Bedford, to the perpetual curacy of Bradninch, Devon, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

The Lord Bishop of Durham has instituted the Rev. Richard Croft, M.A., chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and late rector of North Ockendon, Essex, to the vicarage of Hartburn, Northumberland. His lordship has licensed the Rev. John Wilkinson, M.A., to the incumbency of the district church of Cambo, in the same county.

The Rev. John Henry Coke, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, perpetual curate of Taddington, has been instituted by the lord bishop of the diocese to the rectory of Ropsley, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. A. Bullen, M.A., has been instituted to the rectory of Great Baddon, Essex.

The Rev. John Griffith, of St. David's College, Lampeter, incumbent of Nantiglo, Monmouthshire, has been instituted to the rectory of Llansannor, Near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire. The Rev. James Griffith has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Aberdare in the same county, on the nomination of the Marquis of Bute.

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle has licensed the Rev. S. Fell, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Ambleside, Westmoreland.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has instituted the Rev. Thomas Powell, M.A., to the rectory of Munslow, Salop, and has licensed the Rev. Edward Mainwaring to the perpetual curacy of Calverhall in Prees in the same county.

The Rev. James W. Smith, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Ripon to the rectory of Eastwood, Keighley, Yorkshire. His lordship has licensed the Rev. Charles Cook, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of the Mariners Church, Hull.

The Lord Bishop of Bangor has instituted the Rev. John Clement Davies, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Llanvair-juxta-Harlech, Monmouthshire.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has licensed the Rev. Theophilus Morgan, B.A., to the perpetual curacy of Ruardean, Gloucestershire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. C. H. Formby, on the nomination of the Rev. Thomas Huntingford, M.A.

The Rev. John Wootton Pengelly, M.A., curate of Haslingden, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Chester to the incumbency of St. Michael's, Blackburn.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester has licensed the Rev. James Bromley, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Lye, near Stourbridge, and the Rev. F. H. Romney, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Barnard's Green, near Malvern.

The Rev. James Jones, M.A., of St. David's College, Lampeter, has been instituted to the rectory of Merthyr Lynog, Breckonshire.

The Duke of Portland has appointed the Rev. Octavius Freire Owen, M.A., incumbent of Stratton Audley, Oxfordshire, to be one of his Grace's domestic chaplains.

RIOTS BETWEEN THE TOWN AND GOWN.

In consequence of these disturbances the following notice has been just issued at Cambridge.

"St. John's College Lodge, March 10.

"Whereas the peace of the University and town has of late been greatly disturbed by riotous assemblages of persons, and disorderly proceedings in the streets—Notice is hereby given, that any person in *statu pupillari* who shall be convicted of taking part in, or encouraging such disorderly proceedings, by joining with others in parading the streets in a collected body, or by assaulting or molesting any persons, or otherwise disturbing the public peace, will be punished by expulsion or rustication as the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges may seem fit.

"R. TATHAM, vice-chancellor.
"G. N. GRENVILLE.
"G. THACKERAY.
"W. FRENCH.
"J. LUMB.
"J. GRAHAM.
"G. ARCHDALL.
"W. HODGSON.
"B. CHAPMAN.
"R. PHELPS.
"W. WHEWELL.
"J. KING.
"T. WORSLEY.
"H. PHILPOTT."

## THE NAVY.

Rapidity in Equipping a Line-of-Battle Ship.—One of the greatest achievements in nautical affairs of late years is that which has been performed by the crew of her Majesty's ship Rodney, in the rigging and perfecting for sea a line-of-battle ship in the almost incredible space of little more than forty-eight hours.

The Bellerophon, 78, on Monday last, was a mere hull, without spars, stores, or armament; and on Wednesday, at mid-day, she was all ataunt, and left the harbour for Spithead, a perfect man-of-war, ready for sea. This is certainly a triumph of the skill and energy of British officers and British seamen.

Our accounts from Portsmouth state that as she passed the platform on her passage to Spithead, she was loudly cheered by an immense multitude who had assembled on the lines to witness her departure, and the marine band at the same moment very appropriately enlivened the scene by striking up "Rule Britannia." There was little or no wind, and consequently her sails were of no use; she was therefore towed out by the Comet steamer.

BRITISH FUNDS. — CLOSING PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Stock | 211 | India Stock | — |
| 3 per Cent. Red. | — | Ditto Bonds | — |
| 3 per Cent. Cons. | 96⅛ | South Sea Old Annuities | — |
| 3¼ per Cent. Red. | — | Ditto New Annuities | 95⅛ |
| New 3¼ per Cent. | — | Ex. Bills 1000*l.* 1½*d.* | 37 |
| New 5 per Cent. | — | Ditto 500*l.* | 37 |
| Long Annuities to expire — | | Ditto Small | 37 |
| Jan. 1860 | — | Bank Stock for Act. | — |
| Oct. 1859 | — | Consols for Act. | 96⅛ |
| Jan. 1860 | — | India Stock for Act. | — |

FOREIGN FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brazilian Bonds | — | Spanish 5 per Cent. | 25¾ |
| Colombian 6 per Cent. | — | Ditto 3 per Cent. | — |
| Cuba Bonds 6 per Cent. | — | French 3 per Cent. | — |
| Danish 3 per Cent. | — | Dutch 2½ per Cent. | 59 |
| Peruvian 6 per Cent. | — | Ditto 4 per Cent. | 94⅞ |

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, March 10.

Bankruptcy Annulled.—J. Collinson, Allerton, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.

Bankrupts.—W. Harding, Edward Street, Portman Square, turner.—W. J. Harris, High Street, Southwark, tailor.—J. Sewell, Great Dunmow, Essex, grocer.—E. Morgan, Lisson Street, Marylebone, coach builder.—S. Pritchett and J. P. Oridge, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, glove manufacturers.—W. J. Idenden, Salmon's Lane, Limehouse, tailor.—W. F. Brewster, Bath, chemist and druggist.—J. Blundell, Wigan, Lancashire, pawnbroker.—J. Rayner, Stanningley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—A. Nichol, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipbroker.—T. Harding, Lichfield, schoolmaster.—C. Goldsmith, Bristol, saddler.—W. Dale, Liverpool, bricklayer.—R. Foulkes, Soughton, Flintshire, cattle salesman.

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, March 13.

Bankruptcy Superseded.—H. Pearson Coles, Wickham Market, Suffolk, innkeeper.

Bankrupts.—J. Scholefield, Cheapside, cutler.—M. Griffith and P. Pearson, New Bond Street, tailors.—T. Hubert, Great Hall, Hungerford Market, coal merchant.—J. Ellis West and H. Tennant, Leeds, stock brokers.—D. Broadhead and A. J. Halcro, Leeds, stock brokers.—A. Shipton and J. Wise Jenkins, Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothiers.—T. Sutton, jun., Atherstone, draper.—W. Harding, Stockport, Chester, cotton-manufacturer.

## MARKETS.

Mark Lane, Friday, March 13.—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat have been on the increase, and of fair average quality. To-day the show of samples was tolerably extensive. Fine parcels of white commanded a steady inquiry, at very full prices. In other kinds, exceedingly little was doing at late rates.

Foreign wheat, free as well as in bond, met a slow inquiry, yet we can notice no alteration in value.

Good malting barley was in fair request, on much the same terms; but grinding and distilling sorts were very dull in sale.

The demand for malt was inactive; yet superfine qualities were quite as dear. The middling sorts hung on hand.

The oat trade was steady, at full currencies; but beans, peas, and flour were very dull.

Arrivals. — Wheat: English, 7370; Irish, 0; Foreign, 12260. Barley, English, 4390; Irish, 0; Foreign, 120. Oats: English, 5040; Irish, 0; Foreign, 5150. Flour, 4890 sacks; malt, 7860 qrs.

Smithfield, Friday, March 13. — The supply of beasts on sale here to-day being on the increase, and the attendance of buyers small, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, and Monday's quotations were with difficulty supported. From Holland we received 40, and from Norfolk 200 beasts. The numbers of sheep were not large, yet the sale for them was heavy, and the late advance in the currencies was barely maintained. In calves a steady business was doing at a further improvement in prices of quite 2*d.* per 8lbs., the primest qualities producing 6*s.* The pork trade was firm at previous figures. Milch cows very dull, at from 16*l.* to 18*l.* each.

Prices per 8 lbs., to sink the offal: — Coarse and inferior beasts, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; second quality ditto, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; prime large oxen, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; prime Scots, &c., 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; coarse and inferior sheep, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; second quality ditto, 4*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; prime Southdown ditto, 5*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*; large coarse calves, 5*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; prime small ditto, 5*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*; large hogs, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; neat small porkers, 4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; lambs, 5*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.*; suckling calves, 18*s.* to 30*s.*; and quarter old store pigs, 16*s.* to 20*s.* each. Beasts, 628; cows, 129; sheep and lambs, 2980; calves, 131; pigs, 230.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Blackheath, the lady of Colonel Bagnold, Bombay army, of a son.
In St. James's Square, the wife of Charles Sumner, Esq., of a son.
At Beckenham, the wife of Henry Desborough, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Chelsea, the Rev. Baden Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry, Oxford, to Henrietta Grace, daughter of Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., President of the Royal Astronomical Society, &c.

At Piccadilly, W. T. D. Loyd, Esq., Llwydiarth, Anglesey, to Henrietta, daughter of H. J. Middleton, Esq., of Radnor Place, Oxford Square.

At Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, Waldo Philips, Esq., to Arabella, daughter of the late Rev. D. Garrow, rector of East Barnet, Herts.

DIED.

At Boa-Vista, Cape-de-Verds, on the 24th of November last, Julia Maria, the beloved daughter of Charles Pettingal, Esq., H. B. Commissioner, aged 20.

And, also, on the 5th of December following, whilst under quarantine, off the Island of St. Nicholas, the said Charles Pettingal, Esq., father of the above named, aged 46.

After a short illness, Julia, daughter of John Alfred Wigan, Esq., of Clare House, near Maidstone, in the 20th year of her age.

At his residence, No. 18, Bloomsbury Square, Richard Pinkard, M.D., universally respected and deeply regretted.

At his residence, Edmonton, to the great regret of his family and friends, Thomas Warren, Esq., of the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing Lane, and late of Aston Cottage, Holloway.

At his residence, Bath, Rear-Admiral Lye, aged 62.

At Portsea, aged 72, John Kitson, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service.

In New Zealand, aged 35, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. C. Dudley.

At Cambridge, James Law, Esq., in his 77th year

At Margate, Mrs. Cormack, late of New Cross, aged 53.

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.
With Twenty-five Coloured Engravings.
Just published, in a sealed envelope, 2*s.* 6*d.*, or free by post, 3*s.* 6*d.*

A MEDICAL TREATISE on the Secret Infirmities and Disorders of Youth and Maturity. Illustrated with Twenty-five Coloured Plates, on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Organs, explaining their various structures, uses, and functions, and the injuries that are produced in them by solitary habits and excesses. With Practical Observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility, Local Weakness, Syphilis, Strictures, and other Diseases of the Urethra. By SAMUEL LA'MERT, Surgeon, 9, Bedford Street, Bedford Square, London, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c.

"The author of this singular and talented work is a legally qualified medical man, who has evidently had considerable experience in the treatment of the various disorders arising from the follies and frailties of early indiscretion. The engravings are an invaluable addition, by demonstrating the consequences of excesses, which must act as a salutary warning to youth and maturity, and by its perusal many questions may be satisfactorily replied to that admit of no appeal even to the most confidential friend."—*Era.*

Sold by S. Gilbert, 52, Paternoster Row; Hannay, 63, Oxford Street; Staric, 23, Tichborne Street, Quadrant; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall Street; and by all Booksellers.—At home from Nine till Two and from Five till Eight.

The Medical Treatise can be forwarded direct from the Author's residence to any address, post-paid, by enclosing 3*s.* 6*d.* in postage stamps.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1*s.*: by post, 1*s.* 6*d.*,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.
Sherwood, 23, Paternoster Row; Carvalho, 147, Fleet Street; Hannay, 63, Oxford Street, Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel Street, Strand.

## LOSS OF THE STEAMER GREAT LIVERPOOL.

Intelligence reached the metropolis on Saturday of the total loss of that fine steam vessel the Great Liverpool, belonging to the Oriental and Peninsula Steam Company. It took place at four o'clock the morning of the 24th February, on the shoals off Finisterre. The particulars of this melancholy occurrence are detailed by Captain Mac Leod, a worthy and intelligent lieutenant of the royal navy, to James Allan, Esq., secretary to the company in St Mary Axe.

"Vice Consulat Office, District of Corcubion, Feb. 28. 1846.

"TO JAMES ALLAN, ESQ., SECRETARY, PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"Dear Sir, — It is with feelings of the most painful grief that I have to acquaint you, for the information of the managing directors and all whom it may concern, that at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th inst., whilst steering N.N.E., with a strong wind from the S.S.W., and a heavy sea running, and about seven to ten miles from Cape Finisterre, the weather thick, dark, and hazy, the ship going about ten knots an hour, we struck upon a shoal or rock, and made so much water in the engine room that she soon became unmanageable from the fires being put out, and consequently drifting towards the land, and grounded in a small sandy shoal, called 'Guros,' about one league and a half to southward of Corcubion, where she lay with her head to the southward broadside on the beach, at the distance of 300 yards, on which a heavy surf was breaking. The boats were all got ready for lowering to land the passengers and crew, and the larboard life-boat was sent with a party of seamen and a line to haul a rope on shore, which they with difficulty reached in safety, and we soon after got a hawser on shore, and the end of it made fast and hove taut from the ship. Mr. Hamilton, chief officer, was sent in the launch with a party of passengers and crew, amongst whom were several ladies and children; all were safely landed except Mrs. Archer, a child belonging to Mrs. Morris, 7 years old, and a native female Indian servant, who were lost in the surf on the beach by the swamping of the launch, though every exertion was made, both by shore, on the beach, and in the launch to save them. After this the launch, which was with great difficulty hauled alongside by us on board, and baled out, made several successful trips, and all on board were safely landed. By 11 A.M., going myself in the last trip, having previously ascertained that every person was out of the ship, the sea at that period was breaking heavily over her, and she was fast breaking up on the starboard side, amidships. The pinnace was stove in lowering, and the starboard quarter boat by the sea striking her violently. On getting on shore I found several articles of different kinds had already floated there, and a number of the people of the coast had come down, and were plundering all they could get away, though all means were taken to prevent it. In fact we have been most shamefully plundered and robbed in every possible way.

"Considering it necessary to communicate with the nearest English consul or agent, I despatched Mr. Lane (purser) to Corcubion, where I learned a consular agent resided, to claim protection for ourselves and property that might come on shore. On his arrival there he found the consular agent (a Spaniard, and not speaking English) to be a person of no influence; indeed, apparently incapable of rendering assistance of any sort. He, therefore, deemed it indispensable to proceed at once to Corunna, distance 45 miles, and communicate with Mr. Santos,

the consul-general for Gallicia, and was promised by the consular agent that passports, horses, and guides for himself and three passengers, should be ready at half-past 5 o'clock on the following morning. Instead of this, neither horses nor passports were ready, but finally, a refusal to allow him to proceed. He afterwards found that the consul had sent a messenger to Corunna that morning, without even allowing Mr. Lane to know he was going to do so. The passengers, I fear, have suffered much from the vice-consul not having sought or selected any place for them to go to, and also from the scarcity and difficulty of getting provisions of almost any sort, and the accommodation they have been enabled to get being of the most miserable description.

"I am happy to say that every officer and man under my command behaved themselves under these most trying circumstances to my most entire satisfaction, and I cannot omit mentioning to you the great assistance I received, and the praiseworthy exertions that were made in our critical situation by Captain Bowen, of the ship Hindostan, passenger on board from Ceylon.

"WEDNESDAY, 25th.

"The weather having moderated for a few hours, I went on board at low water with the officers and crew, and succeeded in getting up and landing a great portion of the mails, a few packages of cargo, and some passengers' baggage, all in a most damaged state. On the afternoon of this day I came up to this place to note a protest, being the earliest time I could get away from the beach, but did not succeed in doing so until the following morning,

back to the vice-consul's to know how it was that he had not procured an order, if it were necessary. He said it must come from the minister of customs, who just then came up, and on applying to him for an order to bring the mails, &c., to the vice-consul's house, he said they must all go to the custom house at Corcubion, which is on the opposite side of the bay, to be under his custody. However, on reasoning with him, I believe he determined on allowing the things to be put in the vice-consul's house — at least until the arrival of Mr. Santos from Corunna, and was to leave himself at 7 o'clock next morning for the purpose of removing them. During this time the officers and crew have been living under temporary tents on the beach, subsisting on such food as could be got from the ship, with a supply of bread from this village (Cee). They are, of course, affording every protection in their power to their property, but the barefaced plundering that goes on is incredible. The soldiery, or caraboneros, having even gone so far as to present the bayonet at the officers and men while saving property, which they (the soldiers) took in charge and sold afterwards themselves.

"FRIDAY, 27th.

"During last night, blowing hard, the ship went entirely to pieces. The carts went to the beach; but from the state of the weather, did not arrive in time to load; they were in charge of the minister of customs. I deemed it proper to remain all night on the beach, to facilitate the loading in the morning. During the night a great concourse of people assembled, and lighted 13 fires around us

authority with which he came prepared, and his own unremitting exertions, sufficient carts and oxen were engaged to remove the whole of the mails and property saved to the vice-consul's house by 3 P. M., accompanied by the whole of the officers and crew, who for the present occupy a large store-room of the vice-consul's.

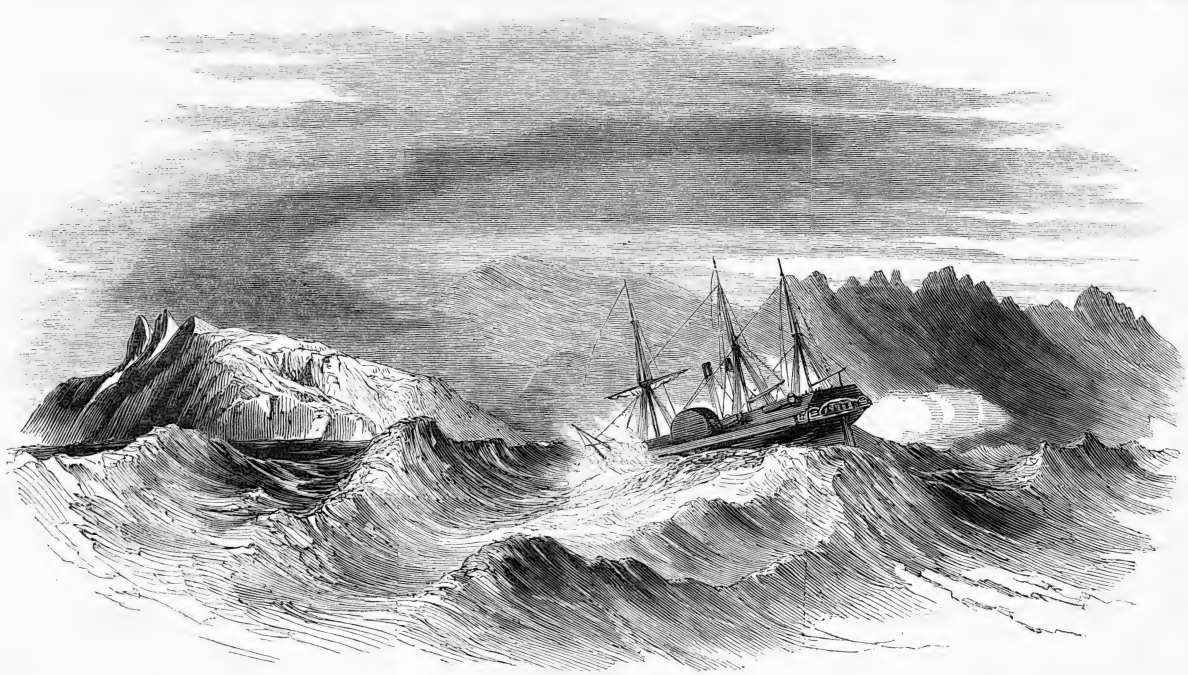
"Arrangements have been made for starting the first batch of passengers tomorrow morning, and on the following morning another party will start for Corunna. The ladies and children cannot possibly proceed until side-saddles arrive from Corunna, which will be on Tuesday next.

"The Admiralty agent and myself conjointly have written by express to the Admiralty agent and commander of the Pacha, requesting them to detain her at Corunna twenty-four hours, in case the mails, &c., which proceed hence by a felucca to-morrow, do not arrive in the ordinary time to embark by her. I have deemed it prudent, after consulting with Mr. Santos, to remain here until I see everybody on their way to England, and I have therefore sent Mr. Lane with the first batch of passengers, and instructions to proceed with the despatches by the speediest opportunity to St. Mary Axe.

"The passengers have all been more comfortably housed lately, and both they and the ship's company are all well, with the exception of Lieutenant Williamson, Admiralty agent, who has been very poorly since he left Malta.

"I am, dear sir, your very obedient servant,

"A. M'LEOD."



WRECK OF THE GREAT LIVERPOOL OFF CAPE FINISTERRE, 24TH FEBRUARY.



THE CREW AND PASSENGERS OF THE GREAT LIVERPOOL ENCAMPED UPON THE BEACH OF CORCUBION.

"THURSDAY, 26th.

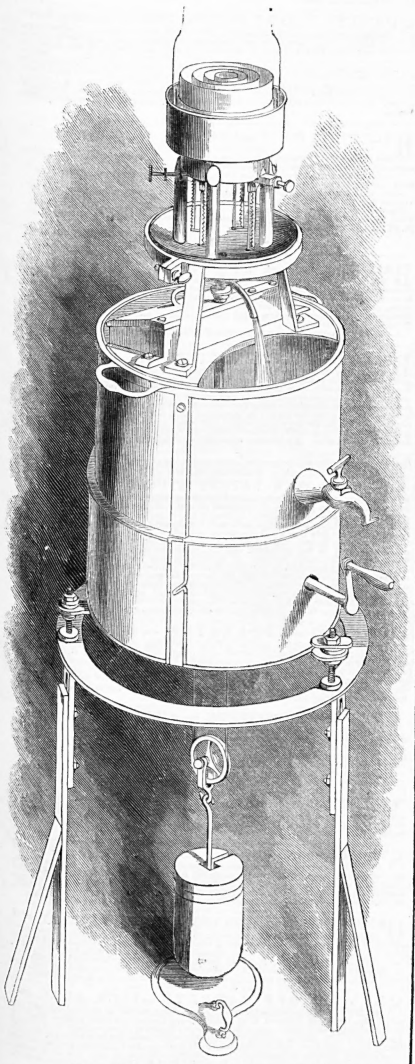
"Being unable to make the protest in Spanish, I wrote it in English, and presented it to the vice-consul, a copy of which I enclose herewith. After this I made an application to him as to whether we could not get up from the beach (a distance of five miles, and over high hills) the mails and such articles as had already been saved. He applied to the alcalde, or mayor, for 12 bullock carts, which were granted, and proceeded at noon to the beach; but on arrival there, the officer in charge from the customs, or guarda costa, would not permit a single thing to be removed, although he acknowledged his inability to protect all the property from the ladrones or thieves, saying no order for their removal had been received. The carts, therefore, returned empty, and immediately came from the wreck, and the most determined system of pillaging was carried on without the possibility of preventing it. I sent Mr. Lane back to the village to push things forward for the morning, and on his arrival at 5 o'clock, Mr. Santos, vice-consul from Corunna, just then came in. The whole circumstances were laid before him, and he was fully convinced of the badness of the vice-consul or agent here; in fact, when he called him before Mr. Lane he seemed quite incapable of giving any explanation of his conduct. Mr. Santos considered it best not to dismiss him from his office at once, thinking it better to avail himself of his services until the settlement of the affair.

"SATURDAY, 28th.

"Mr. Santos arrived at the beach at 7 o'clock this morning, and through the

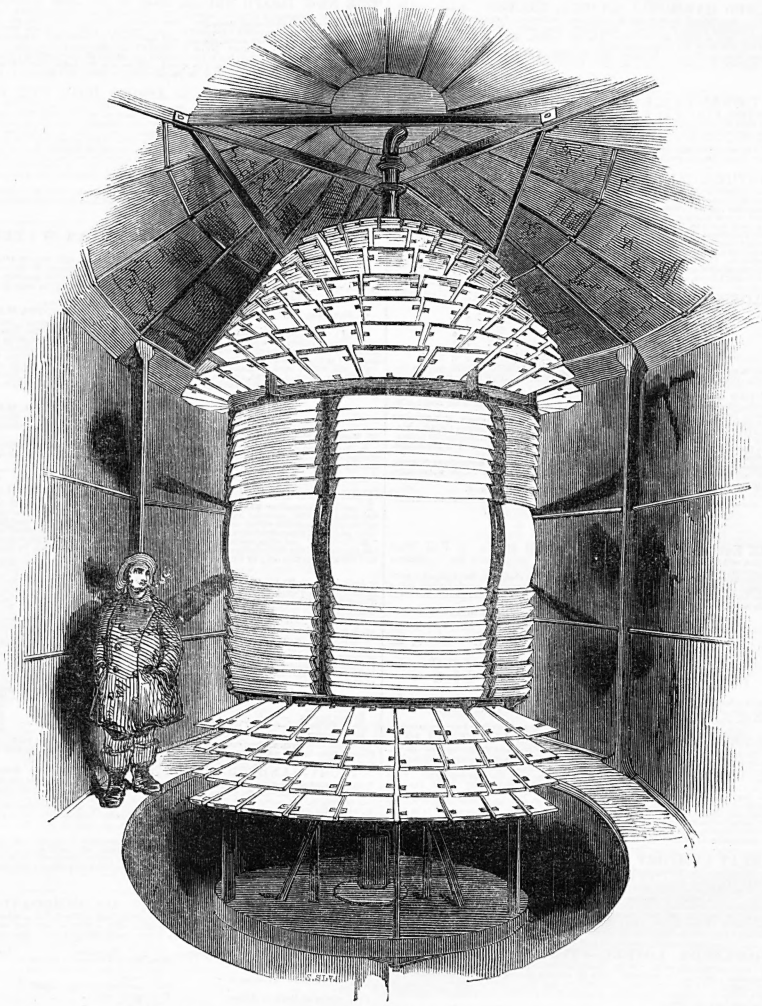
We know Captain M'Leod to be a most excellent seaman and worthy officer. The passengers and crew have since arrived safely at Southampton, in the Pacha and the Queen. As the Great Liverpool was well known, not only in Southampton and the river Thames, but also to most voyagers to the Peninsula, the Mediterranean, and the East Indies, this account cannot fail to excite much melancholy interest. She was assuredly a remarkably fine vessel — perhaps the finest in the company's service, and admirably manned and officered. Our artist has been favoured with a drawing of the distressing occurrence of which he has availed himself, and we have also given a specimen of the carriages by which the passengers travelled after they got on shore, together with recommendations for a light-house. The Great Liverpool was insured to the extent of 30,000*l.*

# THE NEW DIOPTRIC LIGHTHOUSE ON THE SOUTH FORELAND.

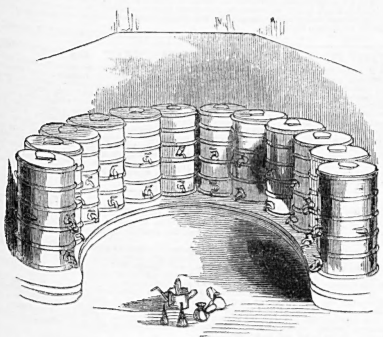


THE LAMP WITH ITS AUTOMATIC APPARATUS.

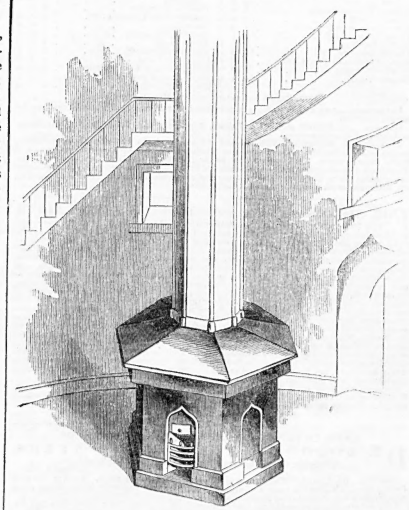
The melancholy loss of the Great Liverpool off Cape Finisterre, and the practice which now so generally prevails among naval commanders of "hugging the land," has given a lively interest to the subject of a cheap and efficient lighthouse service all over the world. Two years since an East Indiaman, laden with precious freight, and still more "precious souls," went down on the sands of Etaple, and perished in sight of home. A light would have saved her! Since that time hundreds of vessels have, in like manner, found a watery grave, for want of the friendly beacons which it should be the first duty of governments to provide. Again the knell of darkness peals upon the ear. A splendid steamer, pursuing its homeward course from Alexandria, has just been lost on the inhospitable shores of Spain. And a light, too, would have saved her! Yes, a ray of those floods of light which are nightly wasted in the luxurious saloons of Madrid, would have made Cape Finisterre a guide through the "shadows of death," and have spared three hopeful females from suffocation in the friendless seas. With these remarks we proceed to introduce our readers to a series of illustrations of the new lighthouse system, which has been so successfully introduced on the South Foreland of England. On that bold promontory a light has been established of a new and beautiful description, and which surpasses all others for brilliancy and cheapness. It consists of an oil lamp placed in the centre of a dioptric apparatus of prisms and lenses, which have the effect of magnifying and dispersing the light in a most extraordinary manner. The rays of light passing upward and downward from the lamp are caught by the prisms, refracted, reflected, split into thousands and thousands of vivid beams, and are then collected and converged on eight immense lenses, from which the most glorious flashes of intense white light are thrown continuously into the air. At a distance these several shafts of light appear to coalesce and form one sun-like luminary. The apparatus is enclosed in an immense lantern of plate glass, and the whole raised on a tower of fifty feet in height. Internally the tower is divided into three floors; on the first the oil and stores are deposited; on the second a stove is kept burning to heat the lantern and glasses to a degree of warmth sufficiently strong to guard them against the deposition of moisture; and the third is devoted to the maintenance of an equable temperature throughout the tower at all seasons of the year. The lamp is a great curiosity, as it is automatic in its action, and furnished with an apparatus which sounds an alarm the moment the oil runs low, or any accident occurs to derange the machinery. The dioptric light is a French invention, and the South Foreland establishment is the only one of the kind in England. We trust to see it universally adopted.



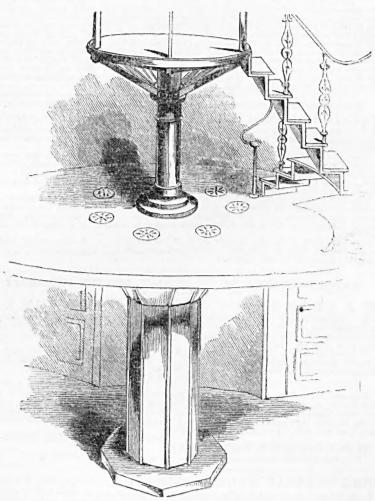
INTERIOR OF THE LANTERN, SHOWING THE DIOPTRIC LIGHT.



OIL STORE ROOM OF THE LIGHTHOUSE.



STOVE DRAFT FLOOR OF THE LIGHTHOUSE.



ATMOSPHERIC DRAFT FLOOR OF THE LIGHTHOUSE.

## SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On

Friday next, March 20. 1846, will be performed a Selection of Anthems and Cathedral Music. Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Young, Mr. Genge, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Leffler. Organist, Mr. Turle. The Chorus will consist of above 500 performers.

Tickets, 3s. each; Reserved Seats, 5s. May be obtained of the principal Musicsellers; of Mr. Bowley, 53. Charing Cross; Mr. Ries, 102. Strand; or Mr. Mitchell, 39. Charing Cross.

THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec.

## NATIONAL TABLEAUX OF PUBLIC INTEREST. The

ROYAL FAMILY AT HOME, consisting of the Queen and Prince Albert caressing their lovely children; the grouping, colouring, &c., by Madame Tussaud; the models, portraiture, &c., by F. Tussaud; the costumes by Mrs. J. Tussaud. No expense has been spared to render this worthy of patronage.

"This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis."—*Times.*

Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

## ANOTHER CAUTION.—GENERAL TOM THUMB does

not appear at Astley's Amphitheatre next week. The person advertised to appear there on Mr. Carter's large horse as "Field Marshal General Tom Thumb" is more than four times the General's weight and size. The little General is about to return to America, and is now holding his Farewell Levees every day and evening at Egyptian Hall. The General has had the distinguished honour of appearing THREE times before her Majesty the Queen, and has performed before all the principal sovereigns of Europe. His weight is only FIFTEEN POUNDS. Hours Half past Twelve to Two; Half past Three to Five; Half past Seven to Nine o'Clock. Doors open half an hour previous. Admission 1s. Children half price.

The General's engagement at the Lyceum Theatre will in no manner conflict with his usual evening Levees, as he does not leave the Egyptian Hall until nine o'clock.

## COLOSSEUM—NOTICE.—SACRED MUSIC DURING

LENT, and CONTINUATION of PRICES.

| | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day Exhibition | 2 | 0 | |
| Evening Ditto | 2 | 6 | |
| Children under Twelve | 1 | 0 | |
| Stalactite Caverns | 1 | 0 | extra. |
| Children | 0 | 6 | |

Every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY during LENT SACRED MUSIC only, on the GRAND ORCHESTRAL ORGAN, from Two till Four, and from Eight till Half-past Ten.

The DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage, and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c., from Ten till Five.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of LONDON by NIGHT, with additional atmospheric effects, at Eight, Nine, and Ten o'clock; Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated; Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight. Open from Seven till Half-past Ten.

Evening Family Tickets, to view the whole, for four persons and upwards, at 3s. each, may be had at the Colosseum from Ten till Four; and the principal Music warehouses, and Libraries.

The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.

COMPRESSED AIR ENGINE COMPANY.
No. 5. Pall Mall, East.
(Parsey, Patentee.)

## THE Exhibition of the Working Model at No. 5. Pall Mall

East will close on Saturday, the 21st March instant, before which day applications for shares should be made.

Numerous inquiries having been made by applicants for shares in this company, as to the extent of their liability, the directors feel that the number of shares already taken justifies them in stating that no further call beyond the deposit of one guinea per share will be made.

By order, D. E. AUSTIN, Sec.

## BED FEATHERS.—

| | s. | d. | | | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mixed | 1 | 0 | per lb. | Best Foreign Gray Goose | 2 | 0 | per lb. |
| Gray Goose | 1 | 4 | — | Best Irish White ditto | 2 | 6 | — |
| Foreign | 1 | 8 | — | Best Dantzic ditto ditto | 3 | 0 | — |

Warranted sweet and free from dust.

List of prices of every description of bedding, containing weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post, on application to Heal and Son, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196. opposite the Chapel, Tottenham Court Road.

## SILVER SUPERSEDED by WATSON'S ALBATA PLATE.

Spoons and Forks of every sort, size, and pattern. Tea and Coffee Services of various designs and extremely beautiful. Christmas and Marriage Presents; Christening, Birth-day, and New Year's Gifts. Cruet and Liquor Frames, elegantly mounted, Wine Coolers, Dish Covers, Egg Stands, Toast Racks, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays. Very elegant Church Communion Services. Also superbly designed papier mache Tea and other Trays, ditto Urns, Table Knives and Forks in every variety. Together with an immense list of other equally useful articles, which a Newspaper Advertisement cannot embrace, all particularised with the prices (which show the average saving to be over 50 per cent.) in the Enlarged Edition of "WATSON'S NEWSPAPER" (see the Government Stamp), with 130 beautiful Illustrations, forwarded gratis and post free, on your addressing C. WATSON, 41 and 42. Barbican, and 16. Norton Folgate, London.

## GREAT COMFORT to INVALIDS. — FYFE'S Scientific

Repository, 26. Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, sole depot for the PATENT HERMETICALLY SEALED INODOROUS NIGHT TABLES. Families at a distance from London are quite safe to order this invaluable appendage to the sick room, it having severally passed inspection by Sir J. M'Gregor, Bart., and Sir W. Burnett, Directors General of the Army and Navy Medical Departments, and been supplied by their orders to the military and naval hospitals in all parts of the British empire. Prices 1*l.* 4s., 2*l.* 6s., and 3*l.* Orders by post, with a reference in London, immediately attended to. By enclosing a post stamp, drawings, and printed description will be sent.

## GOWLAND'S LOTION. — This elegant preparation, an

original formula of the late Dr. Gowland for all impurities of the skin, continues to maintain a repute commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every species of eruptive malady, discoloration, and of preserving and enhancing the beauty of the complexion by a congenial action upon the skin, as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious.

"ROBT. SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Prices, 2s. 9*d.* and 5s. 6*d.*; quarts, 8s. 6*d.* Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

## PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SHORTNESS OF

BREATH, AND GENERAL DEBILITY CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. —A gentleman of the name of Spencer, residing for the present in Sackville Street, Dublin, and who was for many years in the East India Company's service, fell into ill health, and was even at death's door—the action of his heart being frequently so violent as to cause, when lying down, the very bed to shake; and again, from shortness of breath and debility, he could scarcely walk twenty yards. This gentleman may now be seen out hunting, in the fullest enjoyment of health, having been cured by the surprising virtues of Holloway's justly celebrated pills, which are sold by every chemist, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244. Strand, London.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

## AMONG the many discoveries that characterise the eventful

age in which we live, nothing has contributed so much to the comfort and ease of the community, nor conferred such a boon upon suffering humanity, as that important discovery and never failing remedy for the Gout and Rheumatism, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, the immense advantages of which are testified by the approval and recommendation of many of the greatest men of our day. They are for Gout and Rheumatism, in all its various forms, including sciatica, lumbago, pains in the face (frequently treated as tooth-ache), &c.; and as they contain no mercury, nor other dangerous medicine, will require neither confinement nor attention of any kind, and invariably prevent the disease attacking the stomach or head. Sold by Thomas Prout, 219. Strand, London, seventh house from Temple Bar; and by most medicine vendors in the kingdom. Price 2s. 9*d.* per box.

Under the immediate Patronage of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick.

## DEVIE'S BALM of IDALIA.—This distinguished Preparation

is unequalled for its valuable properties. It prevents the hair from falling off, strengthening it when it becomes thin, promoting its growth, and produces a most beautiful and permanent gloss.

Mons. DEVIE'S TINTOGENIC LIQUID HAIR DYE for restoring the natural colour of the hair, or changing it when of a grey or red hue, to brown, auburn, or black, in the space of three or four minutes; preserving its original elasticity, hue, and brightness, without the aid of any unpleasant process, or incurring the possibility of any other tint or colour being produced, but that which is required.

The TINTOGENIC HAIR DYE is the most effective preparation ever discovered, having been used in the private circle of the fashionable world for many years, with the most singular success, as it never fades, or acquires any unsightly tint, and the simple means employed to effect its object must render it worthy of the most extensive patronage.

Mons. DEVIE, M.R.P.S., attends daily at his residence, 42. Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, from 10 till 6, and applies the Tintogenic Hair Dye personally. Private apartments devoted to each visitor.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—

A Remedy for all disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs* in Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipient CONSUMPTION (of which COUGH is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In ASTHMA, and in WINTER COUGH, they have been *never* known to fail.

Prepared and sold in boxes at 1s. 1½*d.*, and tins 2s. 9*d.*, 4s. 6*d.*, and 10s. 6*d.* each, by Thomas Keating, chemist, &c., No. 79. St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the kingdom.

RECENT TESTIMONIAL.

London, 68. Cheapside, Dec. 3. 1845.

Dear sir,—Having for some years past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe Cough, my attention was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and, after taking two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease than anything I have ever met with. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM WHITE.

To Mr. T. Keating, 79. St. Paul's Church Yard.

*These Lozenges contain neither Opium nor any preparation of that Drug.*

## THE CORDIAL BALM of SYRIACUM, exclusively directed

to the cure of nervous debility, irregularity, weakness, consumptive habits, and debilities, &c. In bottles, price 11s., or the quantity of four in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. are saved. The 5*l.* cases may be had as usual.

The CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE, an anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the blood from scurvy, blotches on the head, face, and body, ulcerations, and those painful affections arising from improper treatment, or the effects of mercury, removing eruptions of the skin. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9*d.*, 4s. 6*d.*, and 11s. per box, are the most effectual remedy for strictures, inflammation, irritation of the bladder, &c., without hindrance to business. Sold by all medicine vendors. Consultation fee, if by letter, 1*l.* A minute detail of cases is necessary. Messrs. Perry are in daily attendance for consultation, at their residence, 19. Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, from eleven till two, and five till eight; on Sundays from ten till twelve. One personal visit only is necessary to effect a permanent cure.

Messrs. R. and L. Perry and Co. may be consulted at 19. Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, daily, and one of the above firm at 106. Duke Street, Liverpool, every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and at No. 10. St. John Street, Deansgate, Manchester, on Mondays Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

## THE NEW TOOTH BRUSH, made on the most scientific

principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. This brush so entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the Inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush, therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under, viz.—Full-sized brushes, mark T P W. No. 1. hard; No. 2. less hard; No. 3. middling; No. 4. soft; the narrower brushes, mark T P N, No. 5. hard; No. 6. less hard; No. 7. middling; No. 8. soft. These inimitable brushes are only to be had at Ross and Sons', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen, in bone; and 2s. each, or 21s. per dozen in ivory.

THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE, the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require redoing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can with the greatest confidence recommend the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.

Address Ross and Sons, 119 and 120. Bishopsgate Street, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers. N.B. Parties attended at their own residences whatever the distance.

## MAUGHAM'S PATENTED CARRARA WATER.

TESTIMONIALS.

9. Buckingham Street, Adelphi, May 23. 1845.

Sir,—The beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of the Carrara Water, make it highly satisfactory to me to hear that I may now obtain an unlimited quantity. I shall have great pleasure in recommending it, not only to my patients but to each of my friends, that they like myself may enjoy the grateful relief it affords.

I am, Sir, yours gratefully,
W. Maugham, Esq. L. H. POTTS, M.D.

17. Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, August 1. 1845.

Sir,—I have tried the Carrara Water in those cases of indigestion in which from its composition I inferred it would be beneficial. The satisfactory results observed in the cases in which it has been given medicinally, quite confirm the favourable opinion I have hazarded as to its probable efficacy. To those who are fond of effervescing drinks, this water will prove a most agreeable substitute for soda water. It may be drunk at table with Sherry, Hock, Sauterne, or with small quantities of French Brandy, and forms a very agreeable and wholesome beverage; with the wines it neutralises their free acid, and renders them more wholesome.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. R. BASHAM, M.D.
Physician to the Westminster Hospital, and Lecturer on Materia Medica, Botany, and Toxicology, at the Westminster Hospital School of Medicine.
W. Maugham, Esq.

A. Dunlop, jun. (the sole wholesale agent) is now prepared to execute orders with the utmost dispatch, and to any extent. For prospectuses and further testimonials apply to Mr. Dunlop, at the Manufactory, 78. Upper Thames Street,

## THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER. — The high

estimate formed by the public during the ten years RIPPON and BURTON'S chemically purified material has been before it (made into every useful and ornamental article usually made in silver, possessing, as it does, the characteristic purity and durability of silver), has called into existence the deleterious compounds of "Albata Plate," "Berlin Silver," and other so-called substitutes; they are at best but bad imitations of the genuine articles manufactured, with the view of satisfying the purchaser, by Rippon and Burton, and sold only by them.

| | | Fiddle Pattern. | Threaded Pattern. | King's Pattern. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen | | 12s. 0*d.* | 28s. 0*d.* | 30s. 0*d.* |
| Dessert ditto and ditto | ditto | 10s. 0*d.* | 21s. 0*d.* | 25s. 0*d.* |
| Tea ditto and ditto | ditto | 5s. 0*d.* | 11s. 0*d.* | 12s. 0*d.* |
| Gravy ditto | ditto | 3s. 0*d.* | 6s. 0*d.* | 7s. 0*d.* |

NICKEL-ELECTRO-PLATED.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced and made only by Rippon and Burton, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article, next to sterling silver, that can be employed as such either usefully or ornamentally. In the lengthened and increasing popularity of the material itself, and the high character of the method of plating, the public have a guarantee that the articles sold by Rippon and Burton (and by them only) are, as it regards wear, immeasurably superior to what can be supplied at any other house, while by no possible test can they be distinguished from real silver.

| | Fiddle. | Thread. | King's. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tea Spoons, per dozen | 18s. | 32s. | 38s. |
| Dessert Forks — | 30s. | 46s. | 58s. |
| Dessert Spoons — | 30s. | 52s. | 62s. |
| Table Forks — | 40s. | 68s. | 75s. |
| Table Spoons — | 40s. | 72s. | 80s. |

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of replating done by the patent process. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES, 10s. per dozen; ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 10s. per dozen, if to balance 1s. per dozen extra; deserts, 9s.; carvers, 3s. 6*d.* per pair; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; deserts, 4s.; carvers, 2s. per pair; black horn table knives, 6s. per dozen; deserts, 4s.; carvers, 2s. 6*d.*; table steels, 1s. each. Table knives, with handles of the celebrated substitute for silver, made only by R. and B. (which cannot be distinguished from sterling silver, except by the mark), 22s. 6*d.* per dozen; deserts, 18s.; carvers, per pair, 6s. 6*d.* All marked "RIPPON and BURTON," and warranted.

Rippon and Burton's stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world. They regret they cannot employ any language which will convey an adequate impression of its variety and extent; they therefore invite purchasers to call and inspect it.—Rippon and Burton, 39. Oxford Street (corner of Newman Street). Established in Wells Street 1820.

## SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION,

The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity of figure; also whether taken over a coat.

| COATS, VESTS, &c. | Inches. | TROUSERS. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons | | From top of Trousers to bottom | |
| From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt | | From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers | |
| From centre of Back to Elbow joint | | Size round top of Thigh (tight) | |
| Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist | | Size round Calf | |
| Size round top of Arm | | Ditto Waist | |
| Size round Chest under the Coat | | Ditto Hips | |
| Size round Waist under the Coat | | Hat. Measure size round the Head | |

| READY MADE. | £ s. d. | MADE TO MEASURE. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beaver Taglionis | 0 8 6 | Winter Coats, in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed | 1 5 0 |
| Beaver Chesterfields or Codringtons | 0 10 6 | Milled Cloth Great Coats, Velvet Collar and Cuffs | 1 12 0 |
| D'Orsay's, Athol's, Pembroke, and every description of Winter Coats | 1 5 0 | Tweed Wrappers | 0 18 6 |
| | | Tweed Trousers | 0 8 6 |
| Boys' Winter Coats in every style, from | 0 8 6 | Winter Trousers, in all the New Patterns | 0 12 0 |
| Winter Trousers, lined | 0 4 6 | Doeskin Trousers | 0 10 6 |
| Winter Doeskin | 0 10 6 | Best or Dress Trousers | 1 6 0 |
| Dress Coats, edged | 1 0 0 | Dress Coats | 1 12 0 |
| Frock Coats, edged | 1 5 0 | Best Quality made | 2 15 0 |
| Roll Collar Vest | 0 1 9 | Frock Coats | 1 13 6 |
| Double Breasted Vest | 0 2 6 | Best Quality made | 3 3 0 |
| Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits | 0 18 6 | Cashmere Vests | 0 8 0 |
| Winter Trousers | 0 3 0 | Satin, Plain or Fancy Vests | 0 12 0 |
| Winter Vests | 0 1 6 | Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits | 1 6 0 |
| | | Boys' Great Coats | 0 14 0 |

Mourning to any extent, at Five Minutes' Notice.

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154. Minories, or 85. Aldgate, opposite the Church.

## FOR BILIOUS, LIVER, and STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

As a Preserver of Health, and a gentle yet efficacious Remedy for Indigestion, and all Disorders originating from a morbid action of the Stomach and Liver, STIRLING'S PILLS have met with more general approbation than any medicine yet discovered, requiring no restraint of diet or confinement during their use. They are mild in their operation, and comfortable in their effect; and may be taken at any age or time without danger from cold or wet. They speedily remove the causes that produce disease, and restore Health and Vigour to the whole system. For Females they are invaluable, as they remove obstructions, promote a regular circulation, and improve the complexion, giving the skin a beautiful, clear, and blooming appearance, which, by their use, may be retained to the latest period of Life. Also for Children they are the best medicine that can be used, as they expel worms, carry off crudities, &c., from the Stomach and Intestines; by which they prevent illness, and lay the foundation of good health for future years. Free Livers, who are subject to Head-ache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, Irregularity of the Bowels, Nervous Irritability, &c., should never be without them, for by their prompt administration on the first symptoms of illness, Fits, Apoplexy, Gout, and many other dangerous complaints may be prevented or cured. They have been found highly beneficial during a course of Sea Bathing; and are particularly recommended to Officers of the Army and Navy, and Persons going Abroad, as a preventive of those diseases so frequently arising from Heat and Change of Climate.

Prepared and sold by J. W. Stirling, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 86. High Street, Whitechapel, in boxes at 13½*d.*, 2s. 9*d.*, and 4s. 6*d.* each; and can be had of all respectable medicine venders in the kingdom. The genuine has the name on the stamp.

*** Ask for Stirling's Stomach Pills.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL IN FAVOUR OF

## DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

From Mr. Owen Thomas, Wesleyan Minister, Holyhead.

October 9. 1845.

Dear Sir,—Dr. Locock's Wafers do a great deal of good to my voice. I got a bad cold from a damp bed about 35 years ago, and my voice was very bad ever since; being great pain to me when preaching or singing—and I am very fond of singing.

I used many different medicines, and some of them do good for a little time, but Dr. Locock's is the best of all; it clears my voice and stops the coughing instantly. I have never found anything yet to compare with them.

I have been 33 years a Wesleyan Preacher, and all the Wesleyan Methodists in the Principality know me (20 years of which I have lived in Holyhead), and I am known personally to all the first men of that body, many of whom have admired the effects of the wafers in clearing the voice, and stopping the cough; they never got such a medicine before. My wife, ever since Christmas, has been very well, after taking two boxes. I am a witness of their power to stop a frightful fit of coughing in an instant.

I, as a Wesleyan Preacher, call upon all preachers and singers of every denomination to take these wafers, for improving the voice and curing coughs.

You may publish my testimonial for the excellent wafers, if you wish.

I am, yours truly,
OWEN THOMAS.

The particulars of many hundred Cures may be had from every Agent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent.

Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½*d.*, 2s. 9*d.*, and 11s. per box. Agents—Da Silva and Co., 1. Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London. Sold by all medicine vendors.

## ROYAL VICTORIA COMPOUND for the HAIR.—All who

value their hair should not be without the Royal Victoria Compound; it will remove the scurf, cleanse, strengthen, and beautify the hair, make it soft and glossy, and not greasy, protect the curl in damp weather, promote the growth, and check it falling off. Wholesale and retail by T. DIVER, 6. Penton Street, Pentonville, in bottles, 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6*d.*—Hair restored after fevers, &c., by Diver's peculiar method of cultivation, without shaving the head.

## STOCKEN'S PATENT BINDING PINS for securing loose

music, pamphlets, and all publications, particularly recommended for newspapers. C. STOCKEN, having Paper Mills, pays particular attention to the manufacture of his Writing and other Papers, which he confidently asserts are superior to any house in London, as to price and quality; he is selling them at Manufacturers' charges.—Superfine Foolscap, 6*d.* per Quire; Envelopes, 8 dozen for 4*d.* C. STOCKEN solicits attention to the largest assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing and Writing Cases, Work and Despatch Boxes, Tea-caddies, &c., full 30 per cent. under any house in London. The above articles are all warranted. Dressing Cases repaired or refitted on the shortest notice. To be had at STOCKEN'S well-known establishment, 53. Quadrant, Regent Street.

## HALF PINTS PORT and SHERRY, 10s. 6*d.* per dozen, in

demi-semi-quaver bottles.

"Four glasses of capital wine, in an elegant bottle, called a demi-semi-quaver, so ornamentally shaped as to grace any dinner table."—Review.

"In the study, at chambers, or at the office, with a snack or luncheon, nothing can be better; and the wine is certainly first-rate."—Post.

"The wine is admirable, and the half-pints, or demi-semi-quaver bottles, a most convenient form."—Herald.

Hampers containing one dozen each, or smaller quantities, may be had as samples—Semi-quavers, or Pints, 21s.; Quavers, or Quarts, 40s.—QUAVER WINE STORES, 70. ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

WILLIAM CHARLES, Manager.

Terms, Cash.—Country agents wanted.

## BALDNESS removed and prevented.—THE POMMADE

DEPURATIVE, invented by a physician of the highest celebrity, will in all instances restore the Hair, so long as vitality remains in the bulb from which it springs. It is introduced with the greatest confidence and satisfaction, as no doubt of its renovating power exists. Manufactured and sold by RIGGE, BROCKBANK, and RIGGE, Perfumers to the Queen, 35. New Bond Street, London, and 5. East Street, Brighton. Price 2s., 4s., 6s., and 10s. per pot.

1*l.* worth sent (carriage free) to any part of England on receiving a post-office order.

## BERDOE'S LIGHT WATERPROOF OVER-COATS,

guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. The established reputation of these garments has been so long and universally admitted, that continuing thus to notice them would be unnecessary, were it not that their well-known extensive sale is continually producing fresh attempts to mislead. For quality and style, efficiency, respectability, and real economy, these most convenient and admired garments are unquestionably still unrivalled. An extensive variety in Lamas and other new materials, manufactured exclusively for W. B., for the present season, now ready, or made to order at a day's notice, (price 35s. to 50s.) only by W. Berdoe, Tailor, Over-Coat Maker, and Waterproofer, 69. Cornhill (North side). A particular style made expressly for clergymen.

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, MASONS, PLASTERERS, AND PAINTERS, MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

## JOHNS and CO.'S PATENT STUCCO CEMENT, for

outside plastering—perfectly resembles stone—utterly resists wet—does not discolour by damp—wants no paint—never cracks or blisters—adheres to any substance without previous preparation—is not affected by frost or heat—may be exported to every climate—it improves by age—it is the only cement that is a prompt and perfect remedy for internal damp walls—it is very cheap, and very easily worked.

Specimens may be seen, and a Prospectus fully describing the cement and its mode of application, may be had of MANN and Co., Agents for the Patentees, 5. Maiden Lane, Queen Street, Cheapside, London: of whom also may be had, JOHNS and CO.'S PATENT STONE-COLOUR STUCCO PAINT, expressly for painting over exteriors of houses that have been covered with Roman or other cements, and which have become discoloured. This Paint having an affinity for Stucco, binds itself with it, stopping the suction, thereby rendering the wall proof against weather, and in the finish producing a pure stone-like effect, produceable by no other paint whatever. It is cheap and may be used by any painter in any climate, even in the most exposed marine situations.

## COOKING APPARATUS. — BURBIDGE and

HEALY'S COOKING APPARATUS, combining Sylvester's patents. This cooking range possesses a combination of novel principles, which renders it superior to anything of the kind ever yet offered to the public. It has now had the test of experience, and is proved to be, in the hands of the most inexperienced cook, a very convenient and perfect cooking apparatus, but when used according to the intention of the inventor, it is found to be the ne plus ultra, and must ultimately supersede all others. To be seen in use daily at 130. Fleet Street.

## A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER. The most ef-

fective imitation is in the spoons and forks, that have a body of real silver plated over the British Plate. So accurate and durable are these that 20 years' wear would not show that they were not real silver, and they do not cost one quarter the price. The fact is, the interest of the money, that would be paid for real silver, will buy these things oftener than they are wanted. Prices of British Plate, covered with real silver:—Table spoons, per dozen, 3*l.* 5s.; dessert spoons, ditto, 2*l.* 7s.; tea spoons, ditto, 1*l.* 8s.; table forks, ditto, 3*l.*; dessert forks, ditto, 2*l.* 5s.; sugar tongs, per pair, 5s.; sauce ladles, each 6s.; gravy spoons, each, 10s.; soup ladles, each, 18s.; fish knives, each, 1*l.* They are manufactured exclusively for MECHI, 4. Leadenhall Street, near the India House. The money will be returned to any purchaser who disapproves of them. A very large assortment of plated fruit and dessert knives, real Sheffield plated goods, table cutlery, small cutlery, and other matters connected with housekeeping, of which catalogues may be had gratis.

## STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of

the CHEST are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the IMPROVED CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent by post, by Mr. A. BINYON, 40. Tavistock Street, Strand, London; or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

## ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and

DINING-ROOM, in Italian alabaster, marble, bronze, and Derbyshire spar, consisting of a new and elegant assortment of vases, figures, groups, inlaid tables, inkstands, obelisks, candlesticks, watchstands, &c., manufactured and imported by J. TENNANT, late Mawe, 149. Strand. Mr. Tennant arranges elementary collections of shells, minerals, and fossils, to facilitate the interesting study of mineralogy, conchology, and geology, at 2, 5, 10, to 50 guineas each. He also gives private instruction in mineralogy.

## SELLING OFF CARPETS.—LUCK, KENT, and

CUMMING beg to inform the nobility and gentry, as well as their friends and the public, that they have removed their business from Carpenter's Hall, London Wall, to their long-established warehouse, 4. Regent Street, Waterloo Place, opposite Howell and James's, and to 98. Hatton Garden, Holborn, where they trust that patronage will be continued which they have enjoyed for upwards of a century. A considerable portion of their large stock of Brussels, Kidderminster, and other Carpeting to be sold at a great reduction. In addition to carpeting, they have at their West End Establishment a large stock of Chintzes, Damasks, Tabourets, &c. &c., well worthy of attention.

A splendid Carpet, of British Manufacture, 20 3 by 18, with a centre and border, at less than cost price.

## NICOLL'S PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH. Registered

6 and 7 Vic. cap. 65., is patronised by the Prince Consort, Prince George of Cambridge, &c.

"In its appearance there is a gentlemanly neatness, and an absence of all unsightly vulgarity. It has met with the highest approbation in the court circle.—(See "Morning Post.")

This invention is an overcoat, adapted for a variable climate, composed of the purest Llama wool. The fleece of this singular animal is naturally repellent of water, yet is amply porous, to admit a due escape of bodily heat, and is allowed to be lighter, softer, more durable, and more elastic, than any other description of cloth.

REGISTERED PALETOTS of this fabric, in colours black, blue, brown, olive, Oxford grey, &c., are to be had of their recognised Agents in the country, and in London only at the extensive warerooms of the PATENTEES, who are TAILORS TO THE COURT, and makers of the most fashionable Plain Dress Garments, with Foreign and British Diplomatic and Regimental Uniforms. In these the same spirit of moderate prices is maintained as exemplified by the Registered Paletot.

The patronage so generally bestowed on this patented invention has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt the fraudulent imposition of assuming a similarity of name; being an attempt to deceive the public with some trashy substitute. A REWARD of FIFTY POUNDS is offered for the actual detection of an infringement. MESSRS. NICOLL think it due to their own reputation thus respectfully to caution the Public, and to request a close observance of the Address, and that each Registered Paletot is distinctly marked on the inside,

H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114. REGENT STREET, London.

## ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA FELT CARPETING,

manufactured without spinning or weaving.—Patronised by her most Gracious Majesty, and used in all the Royal Palaces. The public attention is directed to this beautiful description of carpeting, as possessing many advantages over all other kinds; among others, being quite impervious to dust, equally durable to Brussels or Kidderminster, and at about half the price of the former. It is now in very extensive demand, having been tested for some years, and met with general approbation; the designs are equal to the best Brussels carpeting, and suitable for rooms of every description. The Patent Woollen Cloth Company, the sole manufacturers under the patent, have appointed agents in nearly every provincial town of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and it may be had at all the respectable carpet houses in London. They also manufacture Table Covers and Window Curtains, printed and embossed in the most elegant and novel designs, Cloths for Coach linings, Waistcoatings, thick Felt for polishing and gun waddings, D'Oyley's, &c. Wholesale Warehouse, 8. Love Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside. Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough Road, London.

TO LADIES.

## ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—An Eastern Botanical Discovery

of surprising efficacy for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair, bestowing a healthy roseate hue on the complexion, and for eradicating all Cutaneous Eruptions, Discolorations and Freckles.

Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Court and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the continent of Europe, together with the "elite" of the Aristocracy and "Haute Volee."

Beware of SPURIOUS KALYDORS, composed of mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the Complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health.

It is imperative on purchasers to see that the words "Rowland's Kalydor" are on the Envelope (an Engraving of exquisite beauty from a steel plate by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.). To protect the Public from Fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have directed the Proprietors' Name and Address, thus—"A. Rowland and Son, 20. Hatton Garden," to be engraved on the Government Stamp which is affixed on each bottle. Price 4s. 6*d.* and 8s. 6*d.* per bottle

Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

*** All other "Kalydors" are Fraudulent Imitations.

## METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and

SMYRNA SPONGES.—This Tooth-Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose—1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair-Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The Genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE'S Sole Establishment, 130 B. Oxford Street, one door from Holles Street.

Caution—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's" adopted by some houses.

NAMUR and LIEGE RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the First Half Yearly Meeting of the Proprietors of this undertaking will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, London, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March next, at One o'clock precisely, on the general business of the Company.

London, 52. Moorgate Street, 21st February, 1846.

ANDREW SPOTTISWOODE, President.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT.—The London and Westminster Bank issues Circular Notes for the use of Travellers and Residents on the Continent. These Notes are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable a Traveller to vary his route without inconvenience. No expense is incurred except the price of the Stamp; and when cashed no charge is made for commission.

These Notes may be obtained either at the head Office of the London and Westminster Bank, in Lothbury, or at the branches of the Bank, viz.:—

1. St. James's Square,
213. High Holborn.
4. Stratford Place, Oxford Street,
3. Wellington Street, Borough,
87. High Street, Whitechapel,

By order of the Board,
JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, General Manager.

GENERAL CEMETERY, Kensal Green, Harrow Road.—The New Monumental Chambers are completely finished for the reception of Statues and Monuments of value, under cover, where they will be as secure from accident and weather as if erected in a cathedral church. His late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is interred in this Cemetery, as are also many deceased members of the Nobility. The Chambers can be viewed from ten till dusk.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Charge for an Interment in the Public Vault contiguous to the Monumental Chambers is | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Private Catacomb under Colonnade | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Common Interment in the Cemetery | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Private Grave in Perpetuity | 3 | 3 | 0 |

Any further information may be obtained at 95. Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, or at the Cemetery.

G. W. H. CROFT, Secretary.

ENGLISH and SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN ASSOCIATION,
12. Waterloo Place, London; 119. Princes Street, Edinburgh.
Established in 1839.
Subscribed Capital, One Million.

This Association embraces—
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RISK CONTINGENT UPON LIFE:
Immediate, deferred, and contingent annuities and endowments.
A COMPREHENSIVE AND LIBERAL SYSTEM OF LOAN (in connection with life assurance), on undoubted personal security, or upon the security of any description of assignable property or income of adequate value.
A union of the English and Scotch systems of assurance, by the removal of all difficulties experienced by parties in England effecting assurances with offices peculiarly Scotch, and vice versa.
An extensive legal connexion, with a direction and proprietary composed of all classes.
A large protecting capital, relieving the assured from all possible responsibility.
The admission of every policy-holder, assured for the whole term of life, to a full periodical participation in two thirds of the profits.

J. BUTLER WILLIAMS,
Resident Actuary and Secretary.

List of shareholders, prospectuses, and all necessary tables and forms may be had, and every information obtained, on application personally, or by letter, addressed to the Actuary, or to any of the agents of the Association in the principal towns of either country.

Assurances may be effected on Wednesdays and Fridays, or (specially) on any other day, upon application at the office, 12. Waterloo Place.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
39. THROGMORTON STREET, BANK.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 76.
Thomas Farncomb, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.
William Leaf, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Richard E. Arden, Esq.
William Banbury, Esq.
Edward Bates, Esq.
Thomas Camplin, Esq.
James Clift, Esq.
John Humphery, Esq., Ald., M.P.
Rupert Ingleby, Esq.
Thomas Kelly, Esq., Alderman.
Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.
Lewis Pocock, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2. Finsbury Square.
Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2. Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
Consulting Actuary—Professor Hall, of King's College.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

In addition to the subscribed Capital of 300,000*l.* the assured have the security of the Company's Income of nearly 60,000*l.* per annum, yearly increasing, and an accumulating Assurance Fund invested in Government and other available Securities, of considerably larger amount than the estimated liabilities of the Company.

The Rates of Premium are reduced to the lowest scale compatible with the safety of the Assured and the stability of the Company, thereby in effect giving to every Policy Holder an immediate and certain bonus without risk, in lieu of the deferred and frequently delusive prospect of a periodical division of profits.

Annual Premium to assure 100*l.*

| Age. | For One Year. | For Seven Years. | Whole Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | £0 17 8 | £0 19 1 | £1 11 10 |
| 30 | 1 1 8 | 1 2 7 | 2 0 7 |
| 40 | 1 5 0 | 1 6 9 | 2 14 10 |
| 50 | 1 14 1 | 1 19 10 | 4 0 11 |
| 60 | 3 2 4 | 3 17 0 | 6 0 10 |

One Third of the "whole term" premium may remain unpaid at five per cent. comp. int. as a debt upon the policy for life, or may be paid off at any time without notice.

In Assurances for advances of money as security for debts, or as a provision for a family, when the least present outlay is desirable, the varied and comprehensive Tables of the Argus Office will be found to be particularly favourable to the assured.

The Medical Officers attend daily, at a quarter before two o'clock.

EDWARD BATES, Resident Director.
A Liberal Commission to Solicitors and Agents.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE METROPOLITAN NECROPOLIS, or GRAND EASTERN and WESTERN CEMETERIES ASSOCIATION.
Capital 1,000,000*l.*, in Shares of 25*l.* each.
Deposit 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per Share.
(Provisionally registered according to Act of Parliament.)

The object of the association embraces the recommendations of the Commissioners appointed to report on the Health of Towns, "to prevent the interment of the dead in or near the habitations of the living," by establishing two extensive cemeteries on the banks of the Thames, at a convenient distance east and west of the metropolis, which, by their position, in addition to the usual mode of interment, will afford the facility of a more economical conveyance by water. It is also proposed to assist in establishing general cemeteries in the neighbourhood of other towns in Great Britain and Ireland.

In the most crowded thoroughfares of the metropolis, even in the midst of depravity and crime, we see grave-yards towering above us, the pestilential effluvia tainting the very atmosphere in which we are compelled to move and live. Our Christian feelings are continually outraged by revolting details of violated sanctuaries, and gross and horrible indignities offered to the dead, to the great scandal of our national religion and character as a Christian people. Many attempts have been made to remove this nuisance and reproach from among us; and recent events occurring in Spafields, and other burial-grounds of the metropolis, as described in the public journals, and in the evidence given before the committee of the House of Commons, have awakened one general feeling of horror and indignation in the public mind, and an anxious desire on the part of the legislature to abolish at once and for ever burials within the limits of the metropolis and other great cities of the empire.

London and its thickly populate suburbs number now 2,000,000 of souls, and in no very distant period of time this population must be doubled. Almost all its grave-yards are already full, and the newly-established cemeteries rapidly filling; it is obvious, therefore, that cemeteries of a sufficient magnitude are required, in order to meet the exigencies of the times, as well as the wishes of the legislature; and that they should possess every facility for ensuring economy of expenses and adaptation to every class of society, united with decent solemnity and religious observance, that while they meet the requirements of the poor, they can be made to administer to the feelings and wishes of the wealthy; and the promoters believe that the public will see and duly appreciate the great advantages opened by conveyance of the corpse to the cemeteries by water, this being auxiliary to, and not as replacing the present mode, and introduced more with the view of general accommodation, and securing economical charges, than for any purposes of novelty and display.

Extensive tracts of land have already been selected, having a fine river frontage for the reception of funerals by water, and approaches by land for the usual mode of interment; they unite position with every facility of access. Plans are also laid down for establishing stations, and houses for the reception of the corpse previous to its burial, a boon which cannot fail being appreciated by those who, from aversion, fear, or necessity, are desirous of having the dead immediately removed from their habitations; it will also meet the views of the "Health of Towns Committee," and assist the legislature in rendering it compulsory with the humbler classes to remove the decomposing corpse from rooms necessarily inhabited by the living. Steam and other boats will be constructed, and appropriately fitted up for the purpose of conveying the corpse, attendants and mourners to the cemeteries.

Cemeteries have become highly popular in this country, and most deservedly so; for while they offer a sacred asylum for the mortal remains of those we admire, esteem, and love, they may be made to afford to the inhabitants of crowded cities, when they are judiciously constructed, the means of health, of serious contemplation, and innocent recreation. In the neighbourhood of London they are rendered strikingly attractive to the eye, and, to a certain extent, are well adapted for the purposes of burial; but still, in the absence of the facilities now proposed, they are disposed at such inconvenient distance as to place them wholly beyond the pecuniary means of the humbler classes, except in their immediate neighbourhood; they are also small when compared to the requirements of this and future generations. The grounds of the Great Metropolitan Necropolis will be laid out in a beautiful and appropriate manner, equally attractive to the living and suited to the sad solemnities of the dead, care being taken to preserve the solemn character of the place; thus to the stern character of the ancient will be added the beauties of the "Pere le Chaise," and of our existing English cemeteries. They will be portioned off in deference to the feelings of sects and religions, and as their great extent renders them fitting for, so they will be opened to, the sad remains of mortality without reference to country or creed.

In order to carry out the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee to the fullest extent, and to enable the legislature to abolish burials within the crowded parts of the metropolis, the association proposes to assume the right (when required to do so) to enter into public or private contracts for burials, with or without the co-operation of other public bodies or private individuals, to supply the material, and to adopt such other measures as may be found necessary to ensure economy of burial to those who desire it, as well as due decorum of conveyance and interment of the deceased. It is proposed to erect in each ground a large pyramid, consisting of arched recesses or catacombs. Groups of chapels, terraces, raised walks, rows and clumps of trees, and beds of flowers, will also add to the general magnificence. It is also contemplated to erect in the centre of the group of chapels, in one of the cemeteries, a grand national mausoleum, or temple, on the principle of Westminster Abbey, for the burial, the monuments, or the tablets of those who may be considered worthy of public testimonial; a permanent council of noblemen and gentlemen being appointed to decide on the respective claims to this honour previous to its being granted.

The plans for the chapels, entrance-gates, and ornamental disposition of the grounds are now under serious consideration; and the catacombs will be built with the view of affording accommodation on a scale of charges the most economical, or, as consistent with the views of the friends of the deceased. Grounds for interment at various rates, either in perpetuity for families or separate bodies, may be obtained, with every facility to erect such memorials as their surviving friends may deem fit, in conformity to the rules of the association. From the fullest and most accurate information, and calculations made, the promoters, in the event of the bill for the abolition of burials in the crowded parts of the metropolis passing this session of parliament, are prepared to state that the grounds will be effective for constant burial of twice the present population, while the charges for interment will be one-half, and in many instances two-thirds less than now paid by the several classes of the community.

The capital of the Association will be 1,000,000*l.*, with power to increase it, the original shareholders having the preference of newly-created shares. It will be divided into 40,000 shares of 25*l.* each, a deposit of 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per share to be paid at the time of subscribing. This will be followed up by calls duly noticed, of 2*l.* per share, as may be required, two months' notice being given of each call.

So soon as a committee of gentlemen capable of carrying out the objects contemplated is formed, prospectuses will be issued; in the meantime all further information is to be obtained at the Offices of the Association, 32. Moorgate Street, City.

JOHN BOND, Secretary.

IMPORTANT.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT BENEFIT SOCIETY, for Persons not over thirty-six years of age, in town or country, enrolled by Act of Parliament; free immediately. No fines; no spending money. Admission, 3*s.* 6*d.* Office, 8. Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, where persons whose income averages 24*s.* per week can enter at any time. Monthly payments, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Of the numerous societies constantly announced for the benefit of mankind, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period; whilst the above society, with a reputation still on the increase of public opinion, and the positive benefits to its members of this successful society are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very fact of the numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour are authorities which stamp its superior excellence to those societies which admit persons of all ages and trades, and share their surplus stock every year, leaving their sick and superannuated unprovided for. The following are the benefits.

For sickness, 18*s.* per week, and medical advice. Member's death, 20*l.* Wife's or nominee's, 10*l.* Lying in, 30*s.* Loss by fire, 15*l.* Superannuated, 4*s.* per week, and be exempt from all contributions if reduced to a workhouse. The same persons residing in the country must apply to the secretary, if by letter pre-paid, with two postage stamps, for a form and prospectuses, to be admitted. The rules can be seen, and prospectuses had, at the office.

JOHN HADLEY, Secretary,
14. Exeter Street, Strand, London.

THE CARE of the HAIR may be unceasing, and its cultivation superintended by the most unquestioned skill and judgment, but without a genial growth and condition of the material to work upon, every effort will be fruitless. The most thinly-scattered locks that defied every effort of art may be converted into luxuriant tresses by the application of

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,

which has thus become the indispensable appendage to every fashionable toilet. 3*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*, and 11*s.* per bottle. No other prices are genuine.—Oldridge's Balm, 1. Wellington Street, the second house from the Strand, London.

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS from 5*s.* 6*d.* each.—Encouraged by the great and increasing patronage this Parasol continues to receive from the Public, the Patentees have made arrangements by which it may be procured this season of all Drapers and Parasol dealers in the Kingdom, from 5*s.* 6*d.* upwards. The Sylphide (admitted to be the most elegant Parasol of the day) is made in every variety of shape and material, and is warranted not to get out of order. To guard against the numerous imitations its success has given rise to, Ladies are requested to observe that they are all stamped "Sylphide Patent." W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140. Regent Street; 94. Fleet Street; and 10. Royal Exchange.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT. Directions for gentlemen to take their own measures for the Corazza and every other style of Shirt, are sent by post, on application to the makers, CAPPER AND WATERS, Carlton Chambers, 8. Regent Street, London.

If a set be ordered, a Sample shirt will be first made, and sent Carriage free.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most elegant and durable, at very low prices for immediate payment only, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linendrapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26. Regent Street (two doors below Piccadilly Circus).

Parcels, above 5*l.*, sent throughout England, CARRIAGE PAID, to the nearest Railway Station.

The goods are of the same high character, and the business is conducted on the same principles as at their shop in Gracechurch Street, established nearly Seventy Years; where their general drapery business is continued without change.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash-boxes.—Chubb's new Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and pick-locks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them; they are made of every size, and for all purposes to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple and durable. Chubb's patent fire-proof safe, bookcases, chests, &c., strong japan cash-boxes and deed-boxes of all sizes, on sale, and made to order, fitted with the detector locks.—C. Chubb and Son, 57. St. Paul's Churchyard.

TIS AN ILL WIND BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.—Teas at half a crown a pound. The prostrated state of the share market, and the dearness of money in the City, have produced their effect. Merchants are compelled to sacrifice their common sorts of Teas. How long this depression may last becomes a question, but whilst it does continue, the public must have the benefit of it. The 6lb. bag of Black Tea is now therefore Fifteen Shillings.

East India Tea Company's Offices, No. 9. Great St. Helen's Churchyard.

TEAS at the WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, hotel-keepers, and large consumers supplied with Tea at the wholesale price for cash.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black, | 2*s.* 8*d.* | 3*s.* 0*d.* | 3*s.* 4*d.* | 3*s.* 8*d.* | 4*s.* 0*d.* | 4*s.* 4*d.* | 4*s.* 8*d.* | 5*s.* |
| Green, | 3*s.* 4*d.* | 3*s.* 8*d.* | 4*s.* 0*d.* | 4*s.* 4*d.* | 5*s.* 0*d.* | 6*s.* 0*d.* | | |
| Coffee, | 9*d.* | 10*d.* | 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1*s.* 2*d.* | 1*s.* 4*d.* | 1*s.* 6*d.* | 1*s.* 8*d.* | |

One pound and upwards sent to any part of town.
MANSELL and CO., 2. Bucklersbury, Cheapside.
Country orders for 6lbs. of Tea and upwards delivered free of carriage to any part of the kingdom.

NO. 1. COVENTRY STREET, OPPOSITE THE NEW ENTRANCE TO LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

The TEAS that have given the greatest satisfaction to the Public since this ESTABLISHMENT OPENED are those at 3*s.* 8*d.*, 4*s.*, 4*s.* 4*d.*, and 4*s.* 10*d.*—the whole being of STERLING QUALITY, FULL FLAVOUR, with GREAT STRENGTH, and very Economical. To CLUBS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, in fact, all large consumers, we strongly recommend the following:—

| | s. d. | | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CONGOU, fine quality, strong and full, black wiry leaf | 3 8 | to | 4 0 |
| Congou, similar to the late East India Company's true old Souchong flavour | 0 0 | — | 4 4 |
| Lapsang Souchong, choice and high flavour | 4 10 | — | 5 0 |
| Hyson Pekoe, a rich, new, and extraordinary Tea | 0 0 | — | 6 0 |

The usual overweight allowed on packages, frequently reducing the cost 2*d.* per lb.

Terms—Cash. Goods for the Country dispatched immediately after receipt of order if accompanied by cash, or a satisfactory reference.

PASSAM SMITH AND COMPANY,
TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS,
No. 1. COVENTRY STREET, LONDON.

October, 1845.

MOURNING.—FAMILY MOURNING ATTIRE, comprising every requisite for every description of Mourning, may be procured immediately at the PARISIAN MOURNING ROOMS, 246 and 248. Regent Street. Orders from the country are punctually and carefully attended to by the Proprietors themselves and confidential assistants, whose great experience in funeral solemnities enables them to relieve families from all trouble and inconvenience, by providing the mourning, with all necessary appendages suitable to EVERY RANK IN LIFE and every degree of relationship. It is only necessary for Ladies to send dresses for patterns to ensure an exact and stylish fit for themselves or for their children, as first-rate English and Parisian Dressmakers and Milliners are employed at the Establishment. Mourning for Domestics, Cloaks, mantles, dresses, skirts, millinery, widows' mourning, &c., in the greatest variety and newest style, are always kept ready prepared. The goods are all of the very best qualities, the prices are very moderate, and marked in plain figures. Milliners, Dressmakers, and Undertakers, having mourning orders to execute, may, at this Establishment, meet with all they require on very advantageous terms, and receive useful information as to the styles best suited to COURT, COMPLIMENTARY, FAMILY, and HOUSEHOLD MOURNING.—Gothic Entrance, 248. Regent Street.

GROS ROYAL.—The Experience of Years has enabled Messrs. JAY and Co. to test the qualities of Black Silk, and they unhesitatingly assert that the only black silk which can be depended on for durability and a retentive brilliancy is the Gros Royal. These silks are made upon the same principle as the Corbeau Silks, introduced by Messrs. Jay and Co. last season, the patent for which has expired. The Gros Royal possesses all the good qualities of the Corbeau Silk, with these advantages—it is beautifully yet finely ribbed, and may be turned; it will wear treble the time of any other silk, yet is not expensive. Patterns will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom if desired. 247. and 249. Regent Street, the London General Mourning Warehouse, W. C. Jay and Co.

GLYPHOGRAPHY, or ENGRAVED DRAWING, patented for printing illustrations after the manner of woodcuts. See Tabley Hall, in No. 130. of this paper. Office, 79. Shoe Lane, Fleet Street.

This invention is peculiarly adapted for artists and amateurs, as by any other process the drawing, however masterly it may be traced, is finished by the hand of a mechanic, and, as is too often the case, completely destroying the life and character of a superior production.

This invention is also particularly suited for manufacturers' pattern books, maps, plans, and bankers' cheques, greatly economising the cost by means of rendering the two operations of copper-plate and the printer's type press into one complete and economical process.

Parties waited on with specimens, and estimates given by addressing a line to
Mr. H. G. COLLINS, Manager.

LITHOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. MACLURE, MACDONALD, and MACGREGOR, General Lithographers, beg to call attention to a peculiar feature in their system of conducting business; namely, their having a large and permanent staff of Assistants, in all the varied departments of the Art, on the premises; which arrangement, they submit, gives a force and effect to immediate production unattainable by other means, and which is obviously of great advantage to those who may require their services, independent altogether of the excellency of their work.

London Establishment, Saville House, 6. Leicester Square; Liverpool Establishment, 18. Fenwick Street; Glasgow Establishment, 57. Buchanan Street.

Vacancies for two Pupils; one in the Writing, the other in the Artistical Department.

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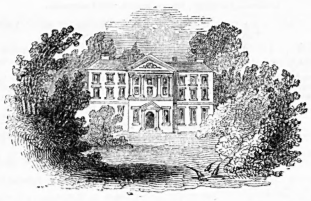
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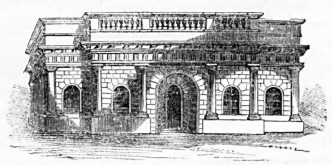
## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*L. L.* The Lytham branch of the Preston and Wyre Railway, opened on the 17th of February. It leaves the main line at Kirkham, and takes its course through Wrea Green to the pleasant and quiet sea-bathing village of Lytham.



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supports, is light and elegant in appearance, and extremely commodious in its proportions. The landing stage is on a level with the carriage-floors, and the various offices are so arranged as to ensure accommodation to the numerous visitors to that rapidly increasing locality.



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*A Soldier's Sister.* The sick and wounded of the army of the Sutlej are conveyed to places of safety in "hackeries." See the engraving. *Clements'* suggestion shall meet with attention.



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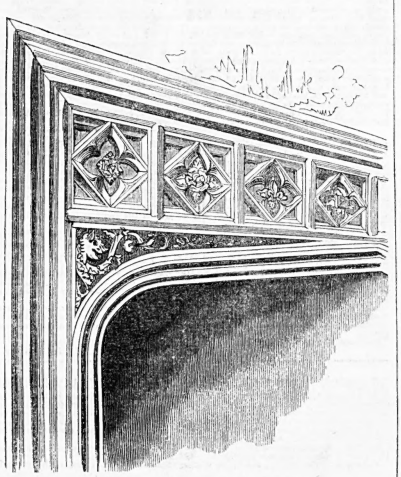
*L. J., Oxford.* Melbourne Church, Derbyshire, is a Norman structure of great primitive simplicity and beauty. It closely resembles, in its arrangement and proportions, the chapel in the Tower of London. The piers are built, not of blocks of stone, but in the Norman manner, of small cubes cemented together. Our correspondent (Knaresborough post-mark) is assured that the advertisement mentioned has not escaped our notice, but he may feel satisfied all is right.



The Founder of the Penny Postage System (from a Sketch made in 1835).

*J. B.* Mr. Rowland Hill, the ounder of the penny postage system, is at present the chairman of the Brighton Railway. He was originally one of the conductors of the famous Bruce Castle Academy, and is now about forty-five years of age. We are not aware of his having projected a penny post parcel delivery company.

*W. B.* A long residence in the West Indies convinces one of our editors that the letter from Jamaica is correct. We are well aware of the partiality that is shown to the negroes, and the source from which it springs. We shall embrace an opportunity to refer to this subject more at length.



PORTION OF A TUDOR FIRE-PLACE IN THE TAPESTRY CHAMBER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

*W. K.* The chimney-piece, or frame round the opening for the fire, was often highly decorated by the early architects. It was more frequently flat-arched than otherwise, on account of the convenience arising from that form. During the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., the chimney-pieces, whether of stone, marble, or wood, were carried up to the ceiling, and had every species of ornament lavished on them. The chimney-pieces frequently remain when almost every other trace of antiquity has disappeared. Our cut represents a bold example of the Tudor style.

*R. B.* is under consideration.

We cannot understand the writer on the abuse given to the United States by England. There are fools in all nations, and distinctions should be drawn between foolish individuals and the country at large. But it is impossible to peruse some of the addresses in Congress without feelings of pity mingled with contempt.

*An Irishman.* The *Pi tsi* of China is a species of clubrush. It is dried in the sun, and is eaten either boiled or uncooked. It has never, we believe, been imported.

*A. Z.* (with the Emsworth post-mark). Yes.

*H. G., Liverpool.* The coins are under consideration.

*S. S.* The list of premiums offered by the Society of Arts may be had of the secretary, in the Adelphi.

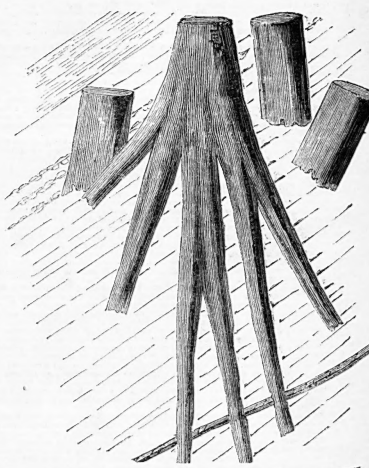
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*L. L. L.* The bar of the House of Commons is formed of two rods of ir which meet together and cross the main entrance.



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